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MARRIAGES.
January 29, at Cheltenham, W.J. GRIFFITHS to EVELYN CHRISTINA CHARLOTTE, daughter of L. B. Tottenham, late Royal Civil Service.
On February 23, 98, at Shanghai, BERTHA LAZAROVITCH, of Herson, Russia, to AUGUST HIRZBERG, of Shanghai.
On February 27, 1908, at Shanghai, JULIA HUNTER WOODWARD to the Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS NICHOLS.
On February 28, 1908, at Shanghai, ANDREW EDWARD, eldest son of the late Andrew Sandbach of Ipswich, to JANE GORDON, second daughter of Capt. Oudney of Fairfield, Carnoustie.
On February 29, 1908, at Shanghai, JOHN ALEXANDER ROSS, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, to ELIA WATSON, youngest daughter of the late Rev. John Whyte, Moyneess, Nairnshire, and of Mrs. Whyte, Hermonhill, Dundee, Scotland.

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH
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ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1908.

ON SPECULATION AND INVESTMENT.

(29th February.)

It is a well-known fact that in times of stress and difficulty the most conservative of investors indulge in foolish speculative dreams. More or less we are all dreamers in the matter of speculation, and even inside knowledge does not save us from the tendency to put our money on the outside. Of course it is all very well to talk about what one should do, but human nature is against rule and formulae, and people, the best of us, will still speculate to the end. An excellent article, which will convince anybody, and was probably written after a coup which failed, appears in *Indian Engineering* on this subject. It begins and continues as follows:—Making money should surely be a wholly meritorious act since money is standardized labour—the equivalent representative of man's toil, whether mental or physical, in which we are supposed to adjust our mutual indebtedness for services rendered. To make money is therefore to increase the net balance of the world's assets; and therefore, even when what is so added is possessed entirely by the individual who has "made" it, the world adds has bettered the world as a whole; and, though himself retaining the betterment, he really has wronged no other. Unfortunately, however, the expression "making money" has come to mean winning, or gaining money, without reference to the distinction between making and transferring or appropriating what previously existed in the possession of another; such confusion of good and evil acts under one description is utterly vicious. If I win a lottery prize or if I pick the pockets of some hundred neighbours of a similar amount, there is a wide distinction between the justice of my acts: for in one case I filch another's property with his consent, in the other case without; but neither act is correctly described as "making money," and both are equally pernicious so far as the world's aggregate welfare is concerned: neither alters the community's joint assets, while both uselessly expend time and labour which otherwise directed would have benefited humanity at large. There is no moral difference between a lottery and a large number of commercial speculations. In all buying and selling, unless the profit obtained does not exceed the value of service rendered in collection, carriage, distribution or some such equivalent, money is not made but filched from others. In all lending and renting, unless the interest or rent is but a fair equivalent for some service such as provision, storage or laborious forethought, we are morally on a level with the highwayman who forces another to hand over his purse because he has not provided himself—as we have—with a loaded pistol. The pernicious nature of "stealing" or "filching" from another without his consent—and of public gambling, or "filching" from another with his consent—is universally recognised by the more civilized nations. When will the masked equivalents of both these despicable acts be as rigidly prohibited? Not until the reasoning faculty of the majority of mankind has advanced to a much higher level than that which represents its present stage of development. It would be perfectly easy on official investigation in licensing projects and taxing profits, to discriminate between the two classes of operations: and no more difficult to prevent the prosecution of vicious schemes than it is to suppress highway robbery and the public sale of lottery tickets. Public intelligence is not yet capable of supporting any Government in such a policy; but the more intelligent among individuals can greatly hasten the advent of a better state of things by uniformly abstaining from any association with projects of the vicious class. There are numerous openings for perfectly legitimate speculation the right nature of which is evidently apparently the shifting of industries to better sites, the development of natural resources, the exploitation of proposed methods by which the same or better results may be obtained at less cost, i.e., with the expenditure of less labour—all form the basis of unobjectionable schemes. Among such, as among vicious enterprises, will be found every class of investment from that whose success is certain to the most risky and speculative; the risk depending upon the amount, and correctness of our knowledge. Surely then, when our chance of personal benefit is equal in the two cases, we will choose that which is righteous rather than

that which is evil? Whether we are fated to rejoice over success or grieve at the downfall of our hopes, surely it will be better for our happiness to know that what we have attempted has done the world in which we live and which we must leave stained or brightened by our acts, some good in place of evil?

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

(2nd March.)

Under the heading of "The Shadow of Coming Changes in China," the *Investor's Review* recently published a long and interesting article on the present condition of affairs in the Middle Kingdom. It remarked that great changes are impending in the Chinese Empire, and proceeded to say: "What they portend to the European trader cannot yet be guessed, but the Chinese are more and more assuming an attitude of independence, and the maxim 'China for the Chinese' promises to bring about developments in native industries as well as an attitude towards the foreign trader, the consequences of which it might be well to try to begin to estimate. The report of Sir Alexander Hosie, Acting Commercial Attaché of His Majesty's Legation at Peking, on the trade of China for 1906, excites many thoughts, and stirs not a few questions well worth working at if difficult of solution. It is not that Sir Alexander dwells upon political aspects of affairs; he concerns himself, on the contrary, altogether with commerce and material developments, but it is impossible to deal with these and not take cognizance of many facts or symptoms illustrative of an altered temper among the people. That it will be a long time before China is able to stand alone may be true, and that as China is opened up by railways, opportunities in the interior of the country may be increased to the foreign merchant may also be true. None the less is the present Government of China, Imperial and provincial, bent upon asserting the self-sufficiency of independence of the country, in a manner hitherto unknown. Meanwhile, the utmost confusion exists in the Chinese coinage, and, as Sir Alexander points out, what is wanted is the establishment of a fixed relationship between various coins, old and new now jostling each other and creating a state of things that now and then approaches paralysis. Nothing, however, of a uniform silver standard has yet been devised. 'The foreign exchange,' he adds, 'is but one factor in the trade of the empire. The real one speaks about so glibly is not a coin, nor is it uniform in weight, touch or value; and in carrying on trade between one end of China and the other as many as ten different exchange transactions may have to be effected.' This confusion must increase the difficulty of the Central Government in finding the money to meet the charges upon its foreign debt or for the improvements and changes the new spirit demands. It may also do not a little to stimulate the great straits around the throne to get quit of the foreigner by other means than those employed by the Boxers. We have always said that China has been ominously used on more than one critical occasion by the European Powers, and most of all in the financial burdens placed upon her people after the Boxer rising. Every year for many years to come the Peking Government alone, on one account or another, has to transmit more than £5,000,000 sterling to the foreign creditors, and for the greater part of this money the people get no equivalent of any kind. They are drained by means of their confused and debased currency to an extent much beyond the normal equivalent in money, and their wonderful industry is hampered at all points by the resulting poverty. For all that, the trade of China is a growing one and as the resources of the country are practically infinite, it should continue to grow much faster than it ever has done. The country only requires to be opened up by railways and to be endowed with a stable and genuine currency that might ease the strain of debts, and it should forge ahead in a manner calculated to startle us all.

SIR ROBERT HART'S RETIREMENT.

(3rd March.)

The fact that Sir Robert Hart, Bart, has received leave of absence for two years from his duties as Inspector-General of Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs must be taken as synonymous with his resignation, observes the *L. & C. Express*. Our London contemporary, devoting a leading article on Sir Robert's prospective leave of absence, which has since been reduced to one instead of two years, by the *Express* Dowager, remarks: "It is a very great milestone that we thus pass in the history of the foreign relations of China. Sir Robert is now twenty-three years of age, and it is unlikely that he will return to the scene of his long labours in Peking. Apart from his connection with the British Consul service in China from 1854 to 1858, he has served the Chinese Government for just on half a century, during which time he has only twice—in 1865 and in 1878—been on comparatively short leave. It would be quite impossible, short of several columns of this issue, to do some of the many services that Sir Robert has rendered the Chinese Government on innumerable occasions. Suffice it to say that long after he has quitted the scene of his labours the name of H. A. T. J. will long be familiar to the official world of China. No other European in modern times has been trusted in like degree by the Chinese. His counsel has saved them from many a blunder, or partially relieved them from a false step. By a delicate and judicious manipulation of the questions before him Sir Robert was able, by native sympathy and adaptability, to overcome many all obstacles and to make himself trusted by

Chinese as by foreigners. He had frequently to withstand the impatience of many who, rightly perceiving that the time had come when China must enter into the comity of nations and adopt a career of progress, forgot that so gigantic a change must be a work of time, and could only be brought about by slow degrees. We need not say more than that he has had much to do with making history in China; his success and the confidence he enjoyed were due to the qualities he displayed and the entire disinterestedness of the advice he invariably gave the Chinese. His long service has been contemporaneous with the régime of the Empress Dowager. We have also had reports of her resignation of active work, but with the succession still unsettled her Majesty may not carry out what was announced as her intention to resign at the forthcoming New Year. That the Chinese have appreciated his services has been amply shown by honours and distinctions which have been bestowed on him by his appointment as a guardian to the Heil Appoint (which person is yet waiting appointment), and by ennobling his ancestors for three generations, which is a singularly distinguished conferment. Sir Robert is said to have been the recipient of more decorations and titles by different foreign Governments than has ever been bestowed on any person outside the ranks of royalty. He rendered services not only to the country of his practical adoption, and to his own country, but to practically every foreign nation that had relations with the Chinese. Though the advice he gave the Chinese may not have been in all ways palatable to the authorities, they were aware that it was genuinely disinterested, and not rendered with any ulterior motive. Report says that he never offered advice, but only gave it in response to a request; that is, in matters outside his own department. That his sympathies were largely with the Chinese is abundantly evident from the remarkable series of articles he wrote after he had undergone the dangers and discomforts of the siege of the Legations in 1900. He was an indignant critic, and "these from the land of Siam" were a polemic of the Chinese attitude and thought. His departure from Peking creates a void not only in the Customs, but in the political and social worlds of that strange capital. As regards the great and important office that has come under his auspices, we may say that in the interests of China, and the world at large, we attach the utmost importance to the continuance and preservation of the Inspector-General in its integrity as a Chinese Government service with its cosmopolitan personnel in accordance with the British Treaty 1858, by which it was constituted. One word more. During his long residence, Sir Robert has kept a diary. Is it too much to hope that his well-earned rest may be devoted to preparing it for the appreciation of the public?

SHANGHAI AFFAIRS.

(4th March.)

Mr. W. V. Drummond, the well-known lawyer of Shanghai, has addressed a letter to the *China Gazette*, on the subject of the forthcoming meeting of the ratepayers in the Northern Settlement. One important question, which has been brought under the notice of the ratepayers and which is not without special interest to Hongkong, is the opium question. In Mr. Drummond's opinion, however, there is one of much greater importance to the community to be considered, viz., the increase to be made in the Police force. The valuable report made by the Police Inquiry Committee showed the necessity of dealing with this question very seriously and promptly, and the large number of crimes of violence that are being constantly committed confirms the feeling that this matter must be dealt with in a decisive manner at the approaching meeting. A former Council proposed to establish a fighting army of Indians to meet emergencies which arise in Shanghai; about once in ten years, and in fact not quite so often, as the three riots of the Ningpo Joss-house, the Wheelbarrow riot and the 1905 riot are all that have occurred during the past 35 years, and all of these could have been put down in an hour if they had been judiciously and firmly met. What is needed, in the opinion of the writer, is that burglaries, robberies, murders and assaults should be stopped, and the men who do by far the most valuable work in this connection are the European Police. Mr. Drummond urges that the Council's proposals should be placed before the ratepayers at least a fortnight before the date of the meeting. It must be remembered that it is not only what is in the annual report and budget that is important, but it is often the omission of what should be in the report that gives rise to special anxiety in the minds of those who have been resident in Shanghai throughout the year and who know something of what has been going on, and the real needs of the place. The annual report is an imposing publication containing several hundreds of pages of more or less interesting information, but, by itself, it is quite insufficient to prove whether Municipal work has been well or ill done throughout the year and whether the Council's proposals for the coming year are wise, or otherwise. It is to be hoped, that there will be no attempts at the next meeting, to stifle the use of arguments directly pertinent to the subject under discussion. This was done in a glaring manner at the last meeting, and produced a result the exact opposite of that desired by those who exacted it. We are told that the strong expression of opinion at the last meeting has produced a great reformation in regard to the information afforded to the public week by week, and, if the *Municipal Gazette* continues to improve, it will soon become a record of great value. But here again it is what is omitted that is often of much more importance than what is stated. For instance, it must be assumed that proposals for strengthening the Police must have been under consideration for a long time past; and that a careful report, with recommendations, must have been received from the new Captain Superintendent, yet not a word has been allowed to transpire, and it is possible that the matter will be dealt with in a

perfunctory manner, in the report. If this should be so the ratepayers will have to deal with such a serious matter practically at a moment's notice after the chairman's speech; or in the few days after the publication of the report, or the resolutions to be proposed by the Council.

SUGARS.

(5th March.)

When the "Compline" rage was in full progress, eighteen months ago, in Japan, it will be recalled that Baron Shibusawa, Japan's greatest financier, publicly declared "at the sugar cultivation and refining were to be regarded in the light of a national industry. And how strenuously the Government and people of Japan have worked together to give effect to the protection of that industry, any one who has followed closely the course of commercial events in Japan cannot fail to have perceived. Not only in the cultivation of the sugar-cane has the paternal Government of Japan shown a fostering care towards the agriculturists of the insular possessions of the Mikado, but protection has also been extended by indirect bounties to the sugar-refining companies operating in Japan. While the Japanese Government are quite within their rights to extend bounties in favour of home industries, nothing can be said when such favours do not operate against foreign interests protected under Treaty stipulations. It is to be feared that in their most recent legislative enactment in the abnormal increase of the sugar consumption-tax the House of Peers in Tokyo has not acted in conformity with Treaty obligations with the result that the undisguised competition against a staple industry of Hongkong on the part of the Japanese has been stimulated in favour of the home industry with artificial difficulties created against the Hongkong sugar refining companies. From a report appearing in the *Japan Chronicle*, the bill for the amendment of the Sugar Consumption-tax, increasing the excise upon it, was passed by the House of Peers on 23rd ult., and on the same evening was immediately promulgated as a law, which therefore is already in force. The new law is as follows:—

"The Sugar Consumption-tax Law shall be amended so that in Article 111, of the principal law shall be increased to Y2, Y1.60 shall be increased to Y2.50, Y1.20 shall be increased to Y2.50, and Y2.80 shall be increased to Y3.00.
"Supplementary Regulation.—This law goes into effect from the date of its promulgation and the provisions relating to the Sugar Consumption-tax in the Emergency Tax Law (War Tax) Law are hereby abrogated."
The rates of the Sugar Consumption-tax as provided for in Article 111, of the law referred to, promulgated on March 30th, 1907, are as follows:—
First quality sugar under No. 8 in colour of Dutch standard, and molasses, —Y1 per 100 kilo.
Second quality, between Nos. 8 and 15 in colour of Dutch standard, —Y1.60 per 100 kilo.
Third quality, between Nos. 15 and 20 in colour of Dutch standard, and syrup, —Y2.20 per 100 kilo.
Fourth quality, exceeding No. 20 in colour of Dutch standard, and sugar candy, —Y2.80 per 100 kilo.

The object of the Government in promulgating this law in such haste is to check the heavy importation of sugar in anticipation of the increase of the tax, the amount of sugar landed having recently shown a marked increase. Java sugar to the value of about \$2,000,000 was expected to arrive at Yokohama on the 25th or 26th ult., and the Dutch steamer "Ijpanas," with a full cargo of the second quality sugar, was expected to arrive in Kobe on or about the 27th idem. The Government felt that in view of these facts, if the new rate of tax were not imposed immediately, the increased revenue from this source would fall heavily below the estimate. On the other hand, seeing the possibility of the Bill passing through the House of Peers, the sugar refineries have shown great activity of late. For instance, the Tokyo, Osaka, and Moji factories of the Japan Sugar Refining Company have been working day and night of late, and just before the amendments were promulgated the company deposited with the Government bonds to the value of Y2,000,000 for the purpose of carrying out the examination of sugar in stock. By this means the sugar will not be subject to the tax. On the Shanghai market Hongkong sugar has risen in price by 15 taels, and the Japan Sugar Refining Co. has made a contract for the sale of about 600,000 bags for China, which it is estimated will bring in a profit of about Y1,000,000. The company intends to try and capture the market in China, but the *Japan Chronicle* doubts its ability to do so, notwithstanding rebates, in face of the general rise in the price of labour and commodities in Japan. Meanwhile it is said that the company's factories will be closed down for a month or two, in consequence of the large stocks now held by virtue of the night-and-day work to avoid the new taxation. Commenting on the Sugar-tax Consumption Law in reference to the Treaties, our well-informed Kobe contemporary makes some pertinent observations which should merit the special notice of the Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce. It observes that the action of the Authorities raises an interesting point affecting the Treaties. By the Protocol to the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of 1904 it is provided that "if Japan think it necessary at any time to levy an additional duty on the production or manufacture of refined sugar in Japan, an increased Customs duty equivalent in amount may be levied on British refined sugar when imported into Japan, so long as such additional tax or excise duty continues to be raised. Provided always that British refined sugar

shall in this respect be entitled to treatment accorded to refined sugar being the produce, or the manufacture of the most favoured nation." Now it is clear that under this provision of the Protocol to the Anglo-Japanese Treaty the Japanese Government would be at liberty to increase the Customs Tariff on sugar concurrently with the increase of the excise. But by the Protocol to the German Treaty, subsequently signed, Japan undertook to give six months' notice of any increase in Customs duties, and the advantage of this modification is enjoyed by all the Powers under the most-favoured-nation clause. It will perhaps be claimed that this Article does not come into force because no increase has been made in the Customs tariff on sugar imported into Japan. But, as every merchant is aware, the excise must be paid on all imported sugar before it can be passed through the Customs. If, therefore, the new rates of excise are to be imposed on all imports from the date of promulgation of the new law, the provision as to six months' notice of any change in the Statutory Tariff becomes a dead letter. Indeed, it would only be necessary for Japan to levy an excise upon all the goods which are now subject to the Conventional or Statutory Tariff in order to render wholly nugatory in all cases the provision as to six months' notice. A tax which is levied by the Customs authorities at the port of entry is to all intents and purposes an import duty and should be subject to the regulations of the Protocols regarding import tariffs. The question as to whether the importer should pay the tax or the actual purchaser of the goods came up for discussion some years ago when the excise on sugar was first instituted, and some firms paid under protest, but through the matter was taken up by the Chambers of Commerce, no redress was obtained. On that occasion, however, notice of operation of the excise was given. On this occasion there is no notice, the measure coming into force on the same day that it was passed by the Diet. Now the object of the provision in the German Protocol that six months' notice should be given of any change in the tariff was to prevent importers who had made contracts for goods at a fixed rate, including duties, being subjected to heavy loss by a sudden increase in the Customs. Such loss will certainly occur in the case of the sugar on its way to Japan before the 23rd February if a price including duty had been fixed; but whether that has been the case or not, it is clear that the excise cannot until six months has elapsed be enforced on cargoes entering Japan if the spirit of the German Protocol is to be observed. The very heavy increase in the excise on refined sugar, amounting in some cases to a fivefold increase, is evidently with the object of protecting the Japanese refineries as well as obtaining additional revenue. "The crude article is to be admitted at a low duty, refined in Japan, and an endeavour made to capture the markets of China and the Far East generally as well as monopolise the home market."

THE AMENDED COMPANY LAW.

The recent Ordinance passed by the Legislative Council of Hongkong, at the initiation of influential representatives of British firms and Corporations in Shanghai, to amend the Companies Ordinance in respect of "Local Registers," appears to have been received with satisfaction at the Northern Port. If the commendation accorded to the amended law by the senior paper there is a criterion of public feeling in the matter, the *N. C. D. News* notes the passing of the new law in a leading article, and says:—"Registered under the Hongkong Ordinances" is a sufficiently familiar title in local business to justify detailed reference to the amendments recently brought into force in Hongkong to the Companies Ordinance, 1865, which has hitherto formed the basis of company registration in the Far East. In the absence of any machinery for the registration of companies with limited liability, the practice adopted in the early days of Shanghai was for undertakings of this nature to carry on business under the provisions of Deeds of Settlement. Gradually, however, advantage was taken of the Ordinance passed by the Hongkong Government in 1865 enabling companies to be registered as Limited Liability Companies in that Colony, and within the last fifteen years the transference from amenability to Deeds of Settlement to the jurisdiction of Hongkong has been rendered complete. Accordingly, companies rendering their business entirely outside Hongkong and having no property of any kind in the Colony, as well as companies whose whole business is carried out within the Colony, are liable to the 1865 Ordinance and Amending Ordinances, which have hitherto made no distinction between the two classes. Under the provisions of these Ordinances each company must have its registered office within the Colony and must keep at that office its register of shareholders. The latter clause has been more legitimate in the breach than the observance; but the appointment of a new Registrar at Hongkong brought with it an attempt not only to insist upon the strict letter of the law, but also to add to the Colony's revenue by levying duties on all transfers and by claiming probate duty on shares even when the whole estate of the deceased shareholder was entirely unconnected with Hongkong. It will be remembered that on February 7 of last year an influential meeting of representatives of British Companies in Shanghai was held to consider the proposals of the Hongkong Government, and it is legitimate to conclude that the representations that were the outcome of the action then taken to the final settlement of the whole question, as embodied in the new Law known as the Companies (Local Registers) Ordinance, 1907, the full text of which, appears on another page. The number of the companies registered under the Hongkong Ordinances, but having their head office away from Hongkong has now attained formidable proportions, while their capital must aggregate over £1,300,000,000, and therefore, that due consideration should be shown to each interest, and we may welcome the appearance of a

new Ordinance devoted exclusively to these companies. It follows the lines of the Companies (Colonial) Regulations Act 1883. The Governor-in-Council is empowered to relieve a company from the necessity of keeping its register at the registered office in Hongkong, which has to be supplied only with a copy of every entry in its register or registers "as soon as conveniently may be after such entry is made." In return for the protection of British Law, however, an annual fee at the rate of four cents for every hundred dollars of its paid-up capital will be levied from each company. All transfers of shares not executed within the Colony of Hongkong are to be exempt from stamp duty, while the share or other interest of a deceased member registered in a local (away from Hongkong) register will not be liable to probate duty in the Colony. It will thus be seen that a satisfactory compromise has been effected between the Government and the companies, but enjoying in some measure the protection of the law, make an annual contribution in the form of a licence fee to the revenue of the Colony. Government will not be free from vexatious exactions which would press unduly upon corporations and individuals. The representatives of British firms in Shanghai may be congratulated upon the ready way in which the Hongkong authorities have met their wishes, and at the same time it will not be forgotten that they are indebted to the Committee of the China Association for having prepared the ground for the influential meeting of twelve months ago.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

SHANGHAI TRAMWAYS.

EXPERIMENTAL TRIALS MADE.

FULL SERVICE IN OPERATION ON WEDNESDAY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 2nd March, 4.10 p.m.

The new system of tramways was given an experimental trial on the Bubbling Well Road this afternoon and along the Bund.

It is considered probable that the tramway service will be in full operation on Wednesday.

A HITCH.

QUESTION OF SECOND-CLASS FARES.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 3rd March, 2.50 p.m.

There has been a hitch between the Electric Tramways Co. and the Shanghai Municipal Council regarding the question of second-class fares.

A meeting has been called for today at which the question will be submitted for discussion.

OPENING POSTPONED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 4th March, 3.35 p.m.

The official opening of the electric tramways will probably be postponed until Monday next, in consequence of the hitch with the Municipal Council regarding the second-class fares.

HITCH TEMPORARILY OVERCOME.

CARS STARTED TO-DAY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 5th March, 2.25 p.m.

The hitch between the Tramways Co. and the Municipal Council has been temporarily overcome.

The trams started running to-day.

SHANGHAI TAOTAI LIANG.

PROMOTED TO A JUNIOR COUNCILLORSHIP.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 3rd March, 2.50 a.m.

Mr. Liang, the Shanghai Taotai, has been appointed a junior councillor to the Waiwupu.

LAST NIGHT'S BLOW.

SAMPANS REPORTED SUNK.

5th Inst.

The squall which passed over the island last night was not altogether unexpected. Yesterday dawned dark and misty and close. A heavy fog settled down upon the harbour from early morning making transportation in and around these waters somewhat dangerous, and as if to cheer us up a nasty drizzle continued to fall all day. A more dreary day could not be wished for. In the afternoon the Director of the Observatory, in his bulletin, announced that the mercury was showing a tendency to fall, and that we were to expect strong winds. The prediction came true. Just as people were getting through their first sleep the wind sprang up and howled down the streets to the accompaniment of the familiar noise made by doors and windows left unfastened. By daylight the wind had died away, but there was no change in the dreariness. As the result of last night's blow the Canton steamer *Kiang Su* is reported to have lost her anchor in the southern anchorage. Two sampans, it was stated, were recovered this morning eighteen miles of drifting in the central anchorage. It is believed that the cargo-boat carrying the missing has foundered. We have not heard of any loss of life.

FLORIDA WATER TRADE-MARKS.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF LABELS.

SIR HENRY BERKELEY'S OBJECTIONS.

The first of a series of trade-marks prosecutions which are likely to follow shortly was opened at the Magistrate's Court this afternoon, before the first police magistrate—Mr. H. J. Gompertz. The complainant in the action was Mr. A. W. Lamperski, of Messrs. Melchers and Company, and the defendant, the proprietors of the Kwong Sang firm, of 246, Des Voeux Road Central. They were accused of selling and keeping for sale bottles of perfume, which bore false labels.

Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. H. V. Deacon, of Messrs. Deacon, Lockyer and Deacon, appeared for the prosecution. Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. K. Holmes, represented the defendant firm.

When the case was called the defendants did not appear. This fact was brought to the attention of Sir Henry Berkeley, who said: "Call the case and prove service of summons, and I will have an objection to make."

Detective Sergeant Watt stepped into the witness-box and spoke to serving the summons on the master of the defendant firm, at 246, Des Voeux Road—the godown of the Kwong Sang firm. The man gave his name as Leung Lum, and said he was the master.

Mr. Slade—As there is no appearance of the defendant I ask for a warrant for his arrest.

Sir Henry—I take objection to the point.

His Worship—You appear for the defendant firm?

Sir Henry—Yes, under protest.

His Worship—Under protest?

Mr. Slade—No man can appear in Court without stating for whom he is appearing.

Sir Henry—Yes, I can. I can show authorities.

His Worship—I would like to see them.

Mr. Slade— object.

Sir Henry Berkeley said that the summons was invalid and could not be directed to any person. There was no name mentioned on the summons—only the words "masters of the Kwong Sang."

Mr. Slade—Unless my friend states for whom he is appearing your Worship cannot hear him.

Sir Henry—I appear for the masters of the Kwong Sang firm to make an objection.

His Worship—You say you are appearing for the masters of the defendant firm.

Sir Henry—Under protest. His objection, he said, was that the summons was invalid because it was addressed to no person by name, but merely to the "masters." The Court had no jurisdiction to hear a complaint on a summons thus directed, inasmuch as the Magistrate's Ordinance, 3 of 1895, Section 10, Sub-sections 1 and 2, required that a summons should be directed to the person against whom the complaint was made and should be served personally on such person or left for him at his last known place of abode; and inasmuch as there was no provision in the Merchandise Marks Ordinance under which this specific complaint was made it authorised a departure from the requirements of the Magistrate's Ordinance already mentioned. It was not enough, he pursued, to address a summons to a person by title, or to the owner of premises, or to the "masters" of the Kwong Sang firm. It was not enough. For the summons, if a complaint was made against John Brown, a publican, the summons could not be addressed to "the master of a public house." In some offices, he admitted, it could be done. The Court had no jurisdiction to entertain such a summons. There was no difficulty to get the name of the master of the shop. It could always be obtained.

Mr. Slade—There is a difficulty; we cannot get the name.

Sir Henry—There is the register.

Mr. Slade—Surely you ought to know that there is no register of firms in the Colony.

Sir Henry directed Mr. Slade to the Registrar-General's Office. There he would find the Kwong Sang firm registered. It was not for the defence to assist them to find out the name of the master of the Kwong Sang firm. His objection was a technical and legal one. A summons could not be issued to, say, the proprietor of the "Green Man Hotel," unless the particular ordinance under which proceedings were taken justified it. He pointed out to the Court to dismiss the summons. It could then be served again in proper form and then he would be in a position to meet it.

Mr. Slade maintained that the service of the summons was proper. A summons, he said, could be served on a man personally or by left at his last known place of residence. A name was not the only means of describing a person. The Chinese have many names, in fact nearly every Chinaman had three names, and he thought a description equally good. If there was any substance in the objection, it was that the learned judge in a case which he had not decided. It was misleading to quote words of a judge on a point which he did not have in his mind.

His Worship—Can I issue a warrant now?

Mr. Slade—Yes, we have already got the name from the police.

His Worship—When the application for the summons was made, it was pointed out to the solicitor the absence of any names.

Sir Henry (continuing) said that he gave instructions to get the name. If the man had come up it would have been all right, but he did not, as in many other cases, the police were sent down to get the necessary particulars.

Mr. Slade—I would ask for the summons to be amended.

Sir Henry—You can't.

His Worship—It has already been served.

Mr. Slade—It has already been served.

Sir Henry said that it was not a criminal action. The proper course that should have been taken would be to get an injunction. These prosecutions were not the proper thing.

Mr. Slade said it was a most flagrant case—a most shameful case of fraud.

Sir Henry Berkeley pointed out that many firms in the Colony sold such goods.

His Worship—I am of opinion that the summons is bad.

Mr. Slade thought as also. What the defence wanted, he said, was for the summons to be dismissed. They have thousands of cases of this water in stock and in order to save the cases from being damaged while being removed to the Police Court they have given an undertaking and a deposit of \$1,000 rather than have the goods removed from their shop to the Court. Mr. Slade said the scheme was to get the summons dismissed and then to get a new one.

This statement he later contradicted when he was told by Detective Sergeant Watt that an officer was watching the premises.

After further discussion, Sir Henry Berkeley said he would not press the objection, and a few seconds later the objection altogether.

The summons was then amended, and Sir Henry assisted matters by giving the names of the masters of the defendant firm. They were:

Leung Chak Chau, Pui Fook Tim, and Lam Shan Tim.

Mr. Slade—We will have the other—Leung Lum—the man on whom the summons was served.

Sir Henry—You will have the other—Leung Lum—the man on whom the summons was served.

Mr. Slade then outlined the particulars of the case. He said that the complainant was agents for Lanman and Kemp, manufacturers of the Florida Water, and proceeded at some length to narrate the difficulties encountered by them to have their labels registered some years back owing to the presence of other kinds of such scent in the Colony closely resembling theirs. Eventually they were registered, and this case was brought. The trade-mark of Lanman and Kemp's water was of a floral design with men and women, birds and flowers in the background and in the centre the words "Florida Water." There was also a black and white label round the neck of the bottle. The words "Florida Water" were the essential portion of the mark.

His Worship asked if there was any objection as when he was acting as Attorney-General he had seen some of the correspondence.

Mr. Slade—No. In November last, he went on, the complainant became aware that the defendant firm was selling a scent in bottles very like their own and calling it "Florida Water." There was also a black and white label and the defendant had the audacity to reply that they had a right to sell the stuff. At that time, Mr. Slade explained, Lanman and Kemp's trademark had not been registered in the Colony and nothing could be done. But as soon as it was these proceedings were taken.

His Worship—Am I to deal with the matter summarily?

Mr. Slade—Yes.

Sir Henry (to the Court)—In order to save you from a pitfall you will have to consult me, too.

His Worship—Yes.

Sir Henry—You must give me warning.

Mr. Slade (to Sir Henry)—Do you want the case to go to a jury?

Yes.

Florida Water, Mr. Slade proceeded, is a geographical description. The manufacturers had been using this mark prior to 1876, and the defendant's mark was in shape and style the same, only that in their mark certain figures were deleted, and when the labels were placed side by side the difference was obvious, but, round the neck, it was a direct infringement of the complainant's mark.

The case was still proceeding when our representative left.

VOLUNTEER CORPS ORDERS.

ALL UNITS.

Parade.—At headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, the 9th instant, for infantry drill. Sergt. Downes, 3rd Middlesex Regt., will attend.

ARTILLERY UNITS.

Parade.—At headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 10th instant, for 15 pdr. B.L. gun drill. Sergt. Bassford, R.O.A., will attend.

Parade.—At headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 11th instant, for 15 pdr. B.L. gun drill. Sergt. Cook, R.O.A., will attend.

Parade.—At headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Friday, the 13th instant, for 15 pdr. B.L. gun drill. Sergt. Bassford, R.O.A., will attend.

ENGINEER COMPANY.

Parade.—At West Fort, Kowloon, at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 11th instant, for technical instructions.

TAIKOO DETACHMENT.

Parade.—At Tai Koo, at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, the 12th instant, for gun drill. Sergt. Cook, R.O.A., will attend.

GAOCHOW SHIELD COMPETITION.

The annual shield competition of the Gaochow Shield Competition held at Tai Hang Range on Saturday, the 20th February, 1938.

1st.—Right & No. 2 Company...268 points.

2nd.—Left & No. 1 Company...207 "

3rd.—Left & No. 2 Company...193 "

4th.—Right & No. 1 Company...156 "

GUN PRACTICE.

15 pdr. B.L. gun practice will be carried out from Stonecutters' north shore gun emplacement on Saturday, March 14th.

Parade at Blake Barr at 2.15 p.m.

Dress.—Khaki uniform, helmet without badge, black boots.

Note.—Any member who has not attended a gun practice during the present drill season must attend this practice as otherwise he will fail to make himself efficient.

ANNUAL INSPECTION.

The annual inspection by His Excellency the General Officer Commanding the Troops, South China, will take place on the Polo Ground on Saturday, March 21st. Dress: marching order. Further orders will be issued next week.

Officers Commanding Companies should endeavour to hold a parade of the whole of their company on some evening before date of inspection for purpose of fitting marching order equipment. The infantry instructor will attend if notice is given of date and hour of parade.

JOINED.

Mr. G. H. Elliot joined the Corps on the 12th February, 1938, assigned Corps No. 10 to 2 and posted to the Left & No. 1 Company.

Mr. E. Edwards joined the Corps on the 24th February, 1938, assigned Corps No. 10 to 1 and posted to the Left & No. 1 Company.

Mr. R. Hope joined the Corps on the 24th February, 1938, assigned Corps No. 10 to 1 and posted to the Left & No. 1 Company.

Mr. J. R. Croft joined the Corps on the 24th February, 1938, assigned Corps No. 10 to 1 and posted to the Left & No. 1 Company.

RESIGNED.

Gunner A. Broadbent permitted to resign with effect from the 25th February 1938.

Gunner T. Seggie is permitted to resign with effect from the 25th February, 1938.

Lieut. F. O. Reynolds is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony with effect from the 25th February, 1938.

LEFT HALF NO. 1 COMPANY.

Owing to members not receiving notices of the commencement of the season, the Shooting Committee have decided to alter the conditions for the Lampart Cup, A and B class as follows:—

Seven shots and five to count instead of five shots and five to count.

Four shots have been taken place and the remaining three will be held on the 2nd and 3rd March, April and May.

The fifth shoot for the Lampart Cup will take place at the Tai Hang Range on Sunday, 8th March, commencing at 9.30 a.m.

ORDERLY OFFICER.

For week ending Saturday, 14th March, Lieut. M. S. Northcote.

MUSKETRY.

It is notified for information that musketry will be carried out by all units on Sunday, the 8th instant, at King's Park Range from 9 a.m. until 3 p.m. Sergt. Downes, 3rd Middlesex Regt., will attend.

Any member who has not yet completed his musketry should do so on this day. Ensigns Company commences at 9 a.m. Artillery Unit at 10 a.m. Ammunition will be provided at range.

RIGHT HALF NO. 1 COMPANY.

It is notified for information that the next shoot of the above Half Company will take place at Tai Hang Range on Sunday, the 8th instant, at 9.30 p.m.

WUCHOW NOTES.

RICE EXPORT PROHIBITION.

Wuchow, 4th March, 1938.

The rice crop, which was an unusually good one in this district, had been harvested and the farmers having a big surplus petitioned the Wuchow Taotai for permission to export their stocks to Canton, Foshan, etc. The ban of prohibition of the export of rice, had been imposed for some months, and the farmers finding themselves with big stocks on hand, asked the officials to remove the prohibition, so that they could realize some money from the output of their fields. The Taotai was very loath to grant the necessary permission, with the result that the farmers got impatient and, using some hundreds of coolies with rice in their hands, and anchored the whole village in the shipping wharf, outside the Customs pontoon. The fleet of rice junks soon became a nuisance and a menace to the remainder of the shipping, and to relieve this, the Taotai granted permission for the boats already loaded to be passed through the Customs. One of the gentry, a man named Chow, telegraphed to Chang Ning Chi, the Governor of the province at Kwei-Lin, asking that the prohibition be enforced in case of a famine arising owing to the Government's policy of keeping a quantity of grain in the province for granary purposes. The Governor countermanded the Taotai's permission, and the boats with their cargoes were again detained. The farmers and junkmen getting wind of the action of Mr. Chow, proceeded to this man's house, in the City, where a demonstration of objection was made. Things looked ugly for a spell and there was a grave danger of a riot ensuing, but wiser counsels prevailed and the junkmen returned to their boats.

The farmers next proceeded to lay before the gentry the hardships they would have to endure if they were refused the right of marketing their produce, alleging that if the officials refused to allow them to export their crops that the officials should purchase their yield of grain at current rates and relieve them of financial difficulty. It was also laid before the gentry that, in the event of a famine, rice could be imported from Hongkong ex steamers and by sea and land routes, and that large stocks of Saigon rice were obtainable at Hongkong at any time. The gentry considered the matter and eventually represented matters to the Governor, who in turn gave permission for five million catties to be exported. This has been done and the fleet of junks sailed to their respective destinations yesterday.

SHIPPING.

The *Kwong Sang Daily News*, a local publication, published in its issue of the 2nd inst., that negotiations were proceeding between the proposed Chinese Steamship Co. and the Wo Shun Steamship Co. for the purchase by the former of the latter's fleet of 3 West River steamers. The figure given as the amount of purchase money, is \$500,000. It is further said that in the event of the above deal falling through that the new Steamship Company will endeavour to charter the Wo Shun Company's boats, with which to inaugurate their service on the West River.

Local opinion is distinctly pessimistic as regards the realization of either scheme.

Messrs. Banker & Co. are in course of building locally the hull of a new motor-boat for the increase of their Wuchow-Nanking trade.

The hull will be of 3' Chinese pine with a Gardner motor engine, capable of driving the new vessel at an average speed of 10 knots per hour. This increase of tonnage on the Nanking run will be most welcome, the present regular service by the "Tien Kong" being inadequate to the demands of this trade.

NANNING CUSTOMS CHANGES.

Mr. E. Von Stranch, Commissioner of Customs, Nanning, goes home on furlough for a year from the 1st April. Mr. T. D. Moorhead, Deputy Commissioner at Canton, has been appointed Acting Commissioner of Customs, Nanning, to relieve Mr. Von Stranch.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY.

OPENING OF THE CHINKIANG TUNNEL.

On February 29, 1938, the Chinkiang tunnel was opened for the passage of trains.

This tunnel, which is just over a quarter of a mile long, was begun on September 1, 1905, when the foundation stone was laid by H. E. Quirk Taché, Taotai of Chinkiang. It has, therefore, taken two years and five months to build. It is built partly through the Loos' formation, but through sandstone for the greater portion. The faces of the tunnel are built of concrete, while the interior is all lined with brickwork laid in cement.

It is satisfactory to note that, during the whole progress of the work, there had not been a single workman killed inside the tunnel. This immunity from fatal accident speaks well of the care taken of the Chinese workmen, who were entirely new to this class of work and to what was required of them.

Beyond Chinkiang to Nanking, a distance of forty-four miles, the earthworks and bridges are already finished. Rails are laid within four miles of Nanking and it is hoped that the line will be open to traffic early in April. The journey from Shanghai to Nanking should then occupy only seven hours and a half.—M. C. D. News.

STRANGE STORY FROM TAI HANG.

REPORT OF AN ARMED ROBBERY DOUBTED BY POLICE.

What is believed to be one of the most daring robberies that have occurred in the eastern district for some time past—if the report be true—was that which was reported to have occurred in the busy little village of Tai Hang, near Causeway Bay, early this morning.

Two men, the Wanchai police were informed, gained admittance to the first floor of No. 16, George Street, at about half-past one o'clock this morning, by climbing up a pole outside the building, smashing open the window and then scaling the roof of the building. In this house lived a woman with her two children.

The robbers, one of whom was armed with a chopper, so the woman said, seized hold of her, and, threatening her to keep silent, they ordered her to produce her valuables. She handed them \$40 in cash, a bangle which she wore on her arm, her child's bracelet, and some other property, which was valued at \$25.

Then the robbers left by the way they came and disappeared into the darkness.

When the police were notified of the affair, Inspector Courlay and a few detectives searched the house. They found that a quantity of jewellery still remained in the house. Inquiries were made of the residents on the ground floor, and they stated that they did not hear any unusual noise being made during the night. A description of the robbers was then given to the police by the woman, who, in the police have their doubts as to the truth of the report, but they are investigating the matter nevertheless.

THE "TAISU MARU" CASH.

THREATENED BOYCOTT OF JAPANESE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 29th February, 1938.

With reference to the arrest of the Japanese steamer *Taisu Maru* No. 2, by the Chinese provincial authorities, so far no settlement has yet been arrived at by the parties concerned. It is reported, among well-informed Chinese, that, should the case not result satisfactorily from the Chinese point of view, there are agitators among the masses who will attempt to stir up public feeling with a view of boycotting Japanese manufactures.

COLLECTING EVIDENCE.

CARGO-BEAT MASTER EXAMINED.

Canton, 3rd March.

The Canton Provincial Authorities have been looking for further evidence in the case of the alleged smuggling of arms and ammunition by the *Taisu Maru* and have despatched the Chinese gunboat *Lei Chuan* to hunt up any of the cargo boats that were found lying alongside the Japanese vessel when she was arrested. One of these cargo boats has been traced in Kowloon and was brought to Canton yesterday. The master of the boat has been minutely examined by Acting Admiral Li Chun, and he gave every particular concerning the movement of his boat, with reference to the case. Acting Admiral Li has decided to detain the cargo-boat and the master pending further investigations.

It is reported that H.E. the Viceroy was much annoyed on the receipt of communications from the Japanese Consul in connection with the *Taisu Maru* No. 2 case, written in the Japanese language instead of in Chinese. H.E. has accordingly reported the fact to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Peking and requested the Waiwupu to make representations to the Japanese Minister at Peking on the subject.

SANITARY BOARD.

FORTHWORTH MEETING.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board was held last Tuesday afternoon, when the following business was conducted:

DEAD BODIES.

Correspondence relative to two dead bodies being found in Blake Garden was submitted. It is appended.

Inspector Warnock of the Hongkong Police, wrote on the 19th ultimo. On the 12th instant two dead bodies were found in Blake Garden by Chinese constable 204, Wai Chi, rolled up in rag. One was a Chinese male, about one year; the other a Chinese female child, aged about four years. No other bodies were found there. The bodies were not propped up on seats as stated.

Captain Lyons—For your information, and to circulate to members of the Board; and to communicate to the Press if you think fit.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

The following application for permission to erect an additional water closet at the Victoria Recreation Club was tabled. The application was from Messrs. Denison, Ram and Gibbs, dated 20th ultimo, and read:

Dear Sir,—On the 20th June we received permission to erect a water closet at the new club house at the end of Murray Pier, being erected for the Victoria Recreation Club.

We now request permission to erect two water closets in place of one, as per the plan sent herewith, under the same conditions.

We also request permission to construct a shower bath in the room next the shower on the plan sent herewith. The floor and the walls to the height of five feet, to be lined with white glazed tiles.

The Sanitary Surveyor minutely—He does not think there is any objection to having the extra W.C.

CONSERVANCY BOAT STATION.

A complaint was received by the Medical Officer of Health from the residents of Queen's Street with reference to the conservancy boat station in the neighbourhood.

The M. O. H. suggests removing the station to Sutherland Street.

IO KAI-SHING'S RELEASE.

SINGAPORE COMMENTS.

However regarded, the decision of His Honour Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice of Hongkong, in the Swallow Reformer case is an important one. In Kai-shing, in whom, as a former resident and merchant, Singapore has some interest, is a member of the Sun Yat-sen Reform Party. As such, he participated in the abortive rebellion near Swatow last year, and on its failure fled for refuge to Hongkong. There he was arrested, at the instance of the Chinese provincial authorities, on a charge of being concerned in a certain armed gang robbery in which life was lost. Ample evidence was forthcoming to prove Io Kai-shing's complicity to the police magistrate. Evidence of this sort is always readily available in China, remarks the *Strait Times*, and though his lawyers endeavoured to prove an alibi, and pleaded alternatively that their client was a Reformer and was participating in a justifiable protest against recognised order, Io Kai-shing's extradition was ordered by the magistrate. An appeal was made to the higher court, and petitions from sympathisers with the Reform movement in Singapore and Hongkong were sent to the Governor of Hongkong praying for Io Kai-shing's release. Meanwhile, the detained merchant was kept in goal. The Police Judge upheld the decision of the magistrate, and, after a prolonged discussion of authorities, the Full Court allowed an appeal against this decision. The Special Telegram which we publish to-day gives the result of the hearing on this last appeal. The Court of Appeal in Hongkong is constituted by the Chief Justice and the Police Judge, and as the Chief Justice has a casting vote his decision is accepted as the finding of the Court. It is not often that the decisions of Mr. A. G. Wise, the Police Judge, are upset, and it will therefore be interesting to read the full text of Sir Francis Pigott's decision, and the reasons for his decision and allowing Io Kai-shing his liberty. It has been laid down by legal authorities that a prisoner whose extradition is sought can be tried only for the crime upon which extradition is granted; and it would appear from our telegram that no proper guarantee to this effect was given by the Imperial Government at Peking. This being so, Sir Francis Pigott apparently refused to recognise the Provincial authorities or to accept their guarantee. He also appears to have doubts about the evidence accepted by the police magistrate; but this point will be better elucidated when we see the text of the judgment.

Naturally, there will be great rejoicing amongst the Reformers over the release of Io Kai-shing. It will be well for them to moderate their enthusiasm, however, for it does not follow that because they have been successful in this instance they will be at liberty to make hostile incursions into Chinese territory, burn, harry and slay to their heart's content; and they seek an asylum in some adjacent British Colony. If those tactics were allowed, it is extremely likely that they would be involved in serious difficulties with the Imperial Chinese Government. As the position stands, if the constituted Chinese authorities choose to take umbrage at the Hongkong decision, they could make matters extremely unpleasant for British diplomacy, and the position of the British people in China would be made far from safe. In time, as China gathered military strength, our northern Colonies would be placed in serious jeopardy, and so, either sooner or later, and probably sooner than later, the British Government, in defence of its own interests, would be compelled to close the doors of the Colonies to the Reform Party, either as agitators for political changes in China or as men who have taken part in rebellious operations in China itself. There is no lack of sympathy with the Reform movement in the British Colonies, but personal and national interests have to be considered, and it is conceivable that a community may find itself compelled to appeal to the Government to legislate against the intrusion of aliens, whose conduct is likely to embroil the Colony with the Chinese authorities. These remarks are not intended to make in view of the presence in the community of one of the ablest and most energetic of the Reform Party. On the contrary, we wish to see them, and our faith in their success is weakened by the failure of past campaigns. Their influence, however, has not been altogether without effect in China. That country is moving toward reform, slowly it may be, but nevertheless, it moves. Would it not be wiser if the Reformers changed their plan of campaign, and other reforms have had to do, before them, and directed their efforts more to the spread of doctrinaire teaching amongst the people of China, instead of attempting to force the dynasty by a few individuals to make reforms in a few provinces? The Reform Party should teach a lesson.

THE HOLM-NESTORIAN EXPEDITIONS TO SI-AN-FU 1907.

MR. FRITS V. HOLM IN HONGKONG.

Readers of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will recall a brief report reproduced in these columns from the *Hankow Daily News* of the Holm-Nestorian Expedition to Si-an-fu in 1907. Mr. Holm has spent a whole year in his researches and his enterprise has been characterized by Mr. J. O. P. Bland, whose name is now familiarly associated with the British and Chinese Corporation, as "a hitherto uncultivated industry." Mr. Frits V. Holm, M.R.S., who is a young Danish journalist and traveller, arrived by the s.s. *Kennedee* from Shanghai last Tuesday, and what makes the advent of this member of the fourth estate so interesting, is the fact that he has brought with him all the way from Si-an-fu an exact replica of the historical Nestorian tablet which he is taking with him to New York, his ultimate destination. In conversation with a representative of this journal this morning the interesting travels. Although the journalist expressed every desire to please it was to be feared that his early departure for Manila, thence via Singapore and Suez to America, may render it impracticable for Mr. Holm to lecture in the Colony on a subject of absorbing interest to the Eastern world. But if the Committee of the Hongkong Odd Volumes Society can prevail upon our visitor to recount some of his experiences—and possibly difficulties—in pursuing his original mission after a most venerable monument of a half-forgotten sect of Christianity, Hongkong residents will be able to learn from Mr. Holm himself, a narrative which, by his courtesy, we are enabled to reproduce from a northern contemporary—the *Shanghai Times*—to which Mr. Holm related, as he did briefly to our representative to-day, his quest and find.

Mr. von Holm's prize, which is a beautiful replica of the famous monument, consists of a huge slab of granite, or coarse marble, taken from the same quarry as the original of the Tablet itself. It measures 6 ft. 6 in. in height, 3 ft. 6 in. in width and 12 in. in thickness, and weighs two tons; so that one can well believe Mr. von Holm's statement that its transportation from Si-an-fu in Shensi to Hankow, the port of shipment, was a madening undertaking. Yesterday, (Feb. 25) morning it was hoisted out of the hold of the *Loongwee* into a cargo boat alongside, and transhipped in the afternoon to the s.s. *Kennedee* by which it is to be taken to New York, where Mr. von Holm will probably lecture on it. The hoisting and transhipping of such a huge slab of stone—the dimensions just given do not include the wedge-shaped prolongation at the bottom by which it is to be secured in the ground when placed upright in position—was a thing to turn the anxious owner's hair grey.

THE TABLET.

It may here be convenient to give a short account of the original Tablet before we proceed to sketch Mr. von Holm's adventures in obtaining the replica. The earliest recorded attempt to preach Christianity in China is ascribed to the efforts of the Nestorian Church in the 7th century, though tradition suggests that some 500 years elapsed from the times of the Apostles before the Gospel was preached in China and Indo-China. The time of the arrival of the Nestorians in China cannot be specified with certainty, but there is evidence pointing as early as the year 505 A.D. The only Nestorian record found in China—the tablet we are discussing—was accidentally excavated by Chinese labourers A. D. 1625, and the authenticity of the tablet has now been generally established. The stone is in very good condition, and recent rubbings taken from it are nearly perfect. The inscription on it, which is in Chinese, with a few lines in Syriac, has often been translated. In 1845 Dr. Bridgman published a Latin version, a French version and an English version this last being his own. The style is very terse, and the exact meaning not easily perceived. As Dr. Bridgman says: "Were a hundred Chinese students employed on the document they would probably each give a different view of the meaning of some parts of it." Briefly stated, however, the inscription consists of a praise, an eulogy of the Christian religion, an ode, together with the names of the Syrian priests, sixty-seven in number.

The date of its erection is 781 A.D., between which and the year 1625 it was lost to the world. In the latter year it was accidentally discovered lying face downwards below the surface of the ground by some Chinese workmen who were engaged in the erection of a new building. These workmen hastened to the Governor telling him they had found a memorial slab on which characters were written that they respected the person of the Governor with great reverence, according to an ancient Chronicle, "caused it to be placed on a fair pedestal, on which it stood until the 2nd October, 1907, when the present Governor of Shensi, H.E. Chao, had it removed, together with its pedestal, a stone tortoise, into the Peilin, or "forest of tablets" where it now stands.

THE BEGINNING OF THE QUEST.

Mr. Frits von Holm, who was formerly a correspondent of the *London Tribune* in China, prior to which period he had received an officers' education in the Danish Navy, was already a traveller and explorer of repute when he entered on this latest mission. It was in London in the early part of last year that he formed the idea of procuring a replica of the famous Tablet with the scientific and historical value of which he had made himself acquainted during his previous travels in this country. Obtaining the support of some friends, whom he persuaded of the feasibility of his plans he came out to China again, and proceeded to Tientsin where he completed his final preparations for the expedition. He left Tientsin in company with two Chinese attendants, an interpreter and a boy, on the 2nd May, 1907, and travelled in a houseboat to Taku where the Peking Syndicate had an establishment, and thence continued his journey on horseback westward via Weiching and Hosenfu, where he organised a caravan. Setting out again when all was ready he reached his destination, Si-an-fu, on the 30th May, and then proceeded cautiously to put his long cherished plan into execution.

THE MAKING OF THE REPLICA.

Taking up his quarters as unostentatiously as possible he engaged the services of a skilled Chinese draughtsman and four stone-cutters, explained to them what he wanted, and made a bargain to pay them 150 for an exact copy of the famous Tablet. The contractors, as they may be called, were obliged to proceed with the task very cautiously indeed. First of all a suitable piece of stone had to be procured. Mr. von Holm stipulating for a slab of the same material and dimensions as the original. This being procured, it had to be conveyed to a shed without attracting notice, which was done; it then had to be shaped and dressed, and afterwards the stone-cutters, chiselling from the marvellously accurate drawings of the Chinese draughtsman, slowly and tediously proceeded with the task of carving it.

The foreigners in Si-an, missionaries all, with one exception, did not view the enterprise with any great favour; but no opposition was offered and at length it was finished.

THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

Mr. von Holm was then in Hankow, having gone there for various reasons, among them ill-health, after the work had been fairly set in train in Si-an. On hearing of the completion of the undertaking, he hastened back to the Shensi capital, invited the Chinese officials to inspect the replica, which they did, and finally, after much negotiation gave him permission to take it away. Mr. von Holm, it may be mentioned, is the only foreigner to date who has been received by the officials of the Shensi Foreign Office in their yamen, where he was most courteously and considerately treated by the president and members of the Provincial Board of Foreign Affairs.

The conveyance of the great stone from Si-an to Hankow was an immense undertaking. First of all it took 54 coolies to lift it from the ground and place it on the heavy cart which had been specially constructed to carry it to Chengchow, thence where it was put on a railway truck and by that means taken to Hankow.

UNEXPECTED DIFFICULTIES.

Here, according to statements made by Mr. von Holm himself, his troubles really began, and strange to relate, it was not from Chinese officials they proceeded; but from the foreign Commissioner of Customs, Mr. Aglen. For some unexplained reason this gentleman seized the stone and impounded it, instructing Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. not to let it leave their godown on any account until they heard further from him.

THE PRIZE SECURED.

Mr. von Holm then returned to Hankow, obtained possession of the great piece of work, once more shipped it on board the *Loongwee* and brought it down to Shanghai, where, as we have seen, it was put on board the s.s. *Kennedee* for final conveyance to New York.

Mr. von Holm has suffered considerably in health by the fatigue, exposure and anxieties of such a remarkable expedition, and that he has been able to accomplish the object of the mission single-handed is a proof of dogged grit in the face of difficulties, and fertility of resource in overcoming them, which few men could show in similar circumstances.

A LOST OPPORTUNITY.

It is a pity that this fine piece of work could not be exhibited in Shanghai. The China Branch of the R.A.S. would have shown it in their rooms and, perhaps, induced Mr. von Holm to deliver a short lecture regarding it, which Mr. von Holm, notwithstanding an engaging quality of shyness and diffidence which, with all his enterprise, and daring, possesses him when talking about his exploits, might have done to the great benefit of the Shensi. The stone, as we have seen, weighs two tons, and it was found necessary to stow it away in a corner by itself on board the *Kennedee*, in a part of the hold which is not accessible when the other cargo was put on board.

SUN YAT-SAN.

A few years ago Dr. Sun Yat-sen was treated as rather a joke, and even now the frequent cry "he is here," "he is there," contribute to a sense of incredulity which mitigates against his being taken seriously. Yet from the day of his arbitrary arrest in London, he has been an influence, and an influence which is steadily increasing. In the course of his many wanderings, depending largely at times on foreign assistance, to escape the attentions of his pursuers, he has shown a great deal of mental power, he is evidently not lacking in those qualities which go to make a leader of men. He is possessed of considerable ability to inoculate others with his own enthusiasm and confidence, and but for his personal influence on his followers he would long since have fallen into official clutches. The Chinese are very susceptible to a steadily maintained argument, and his patient persistence has had its effect. Had he rushed into drastic schemes like Kang Yu-wei did his followers would have betrayed him, and he has been reported from time to time that he and Kang are working together, but though in strong sympathy on the head of reform they are diametrically opposed as to the methods by which it may be brought about. It seems possible that of late the two men have ceased to thwart each other's plans as they appeared to do at one time, and probably both are more or less directly responsible for the wholesale smuggling of arms which is being carried on in various parts of the country. The people have no money for railways, nor indemnities, nor charities, but for the acquiring of illicit arms they are prepared to do anything, and the *Yatsu* *Miao* under which name many will recognise the old Blue Funnel *Polypheum*, has thrown a strong side light on the arm smuggling question, as although the vessel is said to have cleared herself and shown that the arms were an ordinary consignment, there are certain circumstances which point to the fact that a portion at least of the arms were destined to reach the revolutionaries. The affair has shown that it is possible for steamer loads of arms to be quietly run ashore from such a position as the occupied under stress of weather and the presumption is not far fetched, that the bulk do reach the rebels from similar sources.

There can be no doubt that the anxiety felt in Peking is a genuine and not a groundless one, for the people have all the will to rise if they but knew how to do it. The want of combination and continuity have saved China many times and will probably save her many times again. But it is unwise in these days to count on past precedents too entirely. As China is changing in so many respects she may change, indeed must eventually change when in this, and though the Chinese way never develops into a warlike people, they may and probably will, bound together by a common sense of wrong, some day combine sufficiently to shake the official system to its foundation and even overthrow it.—P. and T. Times.

MAID SERVANT'S DEATH.

SPINE INJURED IN A FALL.

After being confined to bed for a matter of some ten days, owing to injury to her back sustained in a fall, Wang Kwei Hui, a maid servant, in the employ of Mr. Ng Ah Tai, formerly comprador of the Italian Far Eastern Trading Company, died in hospital on Saturday last. The girl, who was about eight years of age, was, about a fortnight ago, amusing her employer's children on the staircase of the house—24, Morrison Street—when she overbalanced herself and fell down about ten steps, injuring her spine. She was picked up and returned to the house for treatment. Her condition gradually grew worse, and on Friday last, when she seemed unable to stand, her body was placed on a stretcher and she was removed to the hospital. It was too late, however, and the unfortunate girl expired the following day from the effects of her injuries.

THE MANILA CARNIVAL.

THE WATER PARADE.

At 5.00 p.m. on the 28th ult. a salute from the three cruisers in the bay—*Redoubt*, *Chaloupe*, and *Gladiateur*—announced the arrival of the King and Queen of the Occident in Manila bay. At the same time the whistles of the launches responded and pandemonium reigned. The decorated launches and craft of the King and Queen of the Orient had manoeuvred for some time within the breakwater awaiting a signal that the King and Queen of the Occident had arrived and at five o'clock the whistles from the launches announced their majesties' arrival in the outer bay. Several large vessels in the bay assisted in heralding the approach of the King and Queen. The meeting of their majesties took place just at the entrance to the breakwater. The cruisers and ships in the bay were dressed for the occasion and the decorations of the launches and barges did credit to those who had the work in charge.

THE CUSTOMS' WHALE.

Among the decorations was a customs launch representing a large whale of the cachalot variety. A red cavernous mouth and a hump like a camel gave it rather a ferocious appearance. From a capacious hole topsides there occasionally spouted a ten foot-high stream of sea water—this when Old Neptune, "Mike" Toomey, got busy. He was accompanied by a faithful servant and two mermaids. Bazar Sign XX was represented by a large cascade dressed to represent an aquatic bird, covered with arboreal decorations, the green effect of which was relieved by festoons and garlands of brilliantly coloured drapery, carnival hues predominating.

JAPANESE FLEET.

The Japanese had a number of water craft typical of that country with hundreds of sunburst flags fluttering to the breeze.

The launch *Sontu*, of Sontu and Company, was dressed to represent a large Chinese dragon, painted red white and blue its mouth filled with jagged tusks and was one of the most pretentious floats and also one of the prettiest in the water parade. Noticeable by its diminutive size was a little canoe, "built just for me and for you," the occupants being a lady and gentleman costumed in carnival dress. The canoe itself was also very delightful. A large cormorant built on a launch looked very realistic, even the feathers being delineated faithfully and conscientiously. The name of the launch was not visible. Mount Vernon Rye was well advertised in the water parade, a launch displaying large posters on which were portrayed two large bottles of the well known brand being in the line of craft of the King and Queen of the Orient.

CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce had an excellent counterfeited presentation of a lobster, whisker and all, on the launch *Rival*. A Celestial gong and band on board the launch discoursed wild Boxer strains reminiscent of 1900. Inchausti and Company had a launch decorated with carnival colours and showing a large demijohn, advertising their distillery. On the outside of the breakwater and in the craft of the King and Queen of the Occident were a number of artistically decorated launches and barges. One of the most artistic of all the floats was a rakish looking galley with rowers making long sweeps with their oars as they sent the handsome craft through the water toward the opening in the breakwater. The name shown on the stern of the galley was *Nuestra Señora del Carmen*. Another craft worthy of mention was the floating representation of a lighthouse on rock which was among the most artistically decorated craft in the bay. This was the float of the *Compania Maritima*.

THE KING AND QUEEN ARRIVE.

It was about 4.30 o'clock when the King and Queen of the Occident occupied their throne on the stern of the royal barge and gave the order for the procession to start. The barge towed by the launch *Israel*. The constabulary band was stationed in the bow of the royal barge and the 6th cavalry trumpeters on the launch.

100,000 IN WAITING.

The *Manila Times* reports: Thousands of jurgling humanity crowded along the edge of the Luneta fill, the banks of the inner basin where the landing was to be made, and along the road leading to the Legaspi landing, to get a glimpse of the royal party. Never before had so many people gathered together in this city on any occasion and while it is impossible to state the exact number of people who were on the Luneta and the new sea land, a conservative estimate would be from 50,000 to 100,000.

THE MONARCH WELCOMED.

The barges containing the King and Queen of the Orient and the royal personages of the Occident arrived at the Legaspi landing a few minutes after 6 o'clock. The King and Queen of the Orient stepped on board the royal barge of the King and Queen of the Occident and welcomed them with their Oriental warmth, after which the entire royal assembly landed at the pier and were received by the carnival committees composed of Major W. Brown, in his old time regimentals, Judge Gilbert, Dr. Reno, Dr. Guernsey, Captain Weigel, and Mr. Nolting.

The two royal couples were escorted to automobiles which were awaiting their arrival and the procession then started for the grandstand on the Luneta. Preceding the monarchs were the famous Ninth Cavalry troops, which was followed by the scout band and company, commanded by Lieutenant Pagelow. They were followed in turn by a platoon of constabulary under the command of Captain Onion and the band of the second constabulary district, which was brought to Manila for this occasion. The cannons boomed and belched their smoke and flame from batteries on shore and the sea seemed alive with shrill shrieks, from the great and other high-keyed whistles from the hundreds of water craft in the bay as the Occidental royalties set foot upon Oriental ground.

The terrible jam of people on the fill blocked the way of the royal procession to the grandstand; many of those riding in luge got out of the carriages and pushed their way through the crowd to the Luneta.

GOLF.

The monthly competition against Bogy for the Saunders' Farwell Cup was held at Happy Valley between February 29th and March 2nd. The following cards were returned:

SAUNDERS' FARWELL CUP.			
A. Gittins	(2)	1 up	
H. Wilson	(6)	2 down	
Col. Martin	(12)	3 down	
A.C. Sandford	(15)	3 down	
28 entries.			
POOL.			
T.S. Forrest	(1)	All square	
H. Wilson	(6)	1 down	
R.O. Hutchison	(11)	2 down	
Col. Martin	(12)	3 down	
A.C. Sandford	(15)	3 down	
54 entries.			
* Winner of Cup.			
† Winner of Pool.			

THE PRESERVATION OF BOOKS IN HOT CLIMATES.

Since the publication of my article on this subject in *The Pharmaceutical Journal* of July 1, 1903, further information has been obtained, and is now recorded. It is well known that books in hot climates quickly deteriorate unless carefully seen after. There are five destructive agencies which have to be guarded against: (1) damp, (2) a small black insect (anobium), (3) cockroaches, (4) the silver fish (Lepisma), and (5) the white ant.

(1) Books which are kept in a damp atmosphere deteriorate on account of moulds and fungi, which grow rapidly when the conditions are favourable. When there has been a prolonged spell of moist weather their covers should be wiped, and they should be placed in the sun or before a fire for a few hours. Damp also causes the bindings and leaves of some books to separate.

(2) The anobium, or bookworm, is a small black beetle, 1 in. long and 1/16 in. broad; it is very destructive, and books will be found, if left untouched, after a few months, to have numerous holes in the covers and leaves sufficiently large for the animal to pass through. If this insect be allowed plenty of time for its ravages it will make so many holes that the binding, originally strong, can be easily torn in pieces. A book containing them, should be at once separated from others, otherwise all are likely to become similarly affected. Sound books kept in closed boxes in which the anobium and a damaged book does not get worse, a naphthalene atmosphere being apparently fatal to these insects. When these are killed in the manner recommended by Dr. T. E. Thorpe, C.B., F.R.S., and as described below, it is well to do it in the coldest part of the year, as on the approach of hot weather these insects are frequently found roaming from their borings. Recently the authority above quoted has drawn attention to the usefulness for insects of a paint, recommended in 1888 by the British Consul at Swatow. It is composed of 5 drachms of corrosive sublimate and 60 drops of wood creosote in a quart of rectified spirit. This preparation can be used with advantage against all insects. Cockroaches prefer starvation to eating covers protected with it.

(3) The appearance of a fine binding may be destroyed in a single night by cockroaches. The lettering of the binding may, in two or three days, be completely obliterated. A good protective is the paint mentioned in (2), or books may be coated with a hard—harder the better—varnish. In Hongkong a cheap kind made by Chinese and sold at about 2d a pint is as good as any. From information obtained at the factory it is said to consist of:

Shellac	30 parts
Common resin	40 parts
Gum turpentine	60 parts
Spirit of wine	320 parts

The resins are finely powdered, and pine leaves and other impurities are removed from the thus by sieving, after which they are incorporated in the spirit for several weeks. An analysis of this quickly drying varnish gave 28 per cent of resinous matter—a result quite consistent with the stated composition. This varnish does not keep out the anobium insect, and the addition of corrosive sublimate to it does no good, as the mercury salt is reduced to calomel. Some persons use the paint on the book first, and afterwards varnish.

Attention is drawn to the above-mentioned paint and varnish, rather than to the preparation mentioned in the original paper, because the former are cheaper, more easily procurable and as efficacious.

(4) The silver fish, though preferring paper, will attack wood or cloth. It does not bore through the surfaces of paper. Naphthalene keeps it away.

(5) White ants are usually detected by their traces before they get into bookcases. The practice of raising all movable furniture 2 or 3 ins. from the floor, so as to give an air-space, is most useful, and is indispensable in hot climates. With books protected by naphthalene vapour these insects need not be feared. A solution of asphaltum in coal tar naphthalene (1 in 5) painted on the well-seasoned wood has been found a good protective, so it is mentioned here, though there is heavy desire to coat the interior of book receptacles with some such material. Probably a coating of well-boiled tar would prove as useful, but either coating is unnecessary except in very special circumstances.

General Suggestions.—Where it is necessary to keep books or paper of any description in boxes, cupboards, or closed bookcases, some naphthalene balls should be always present with them, and there will be no damage from insects and very little from damp. In dry weather the doors of closed bookcases should be left open occasionally, as a damp still atmosphere is most favourable for deterioration. In damp climates pictures would be greatly protected by arranging a receptacle on the back, so as to expose the print to the vapour of naphthalene. As in hot climates naphthalene balls of ordinary size volatilise somewhat quickly—usually under a year—it has been found, to save trouble, to use large blocks instead. A piece 4 ins. square will last at least five years, but a stock of pieces 2 ins. square together with some balls of ordinary size would probably be more convenient for general purposes.

Dr. T. E. Thorpe, C.B., F.R.S., has pointed out that, for the treatment of books and papers already infested with insects the evidence available is in favour of carbon disulphide. He recommends that the various articles be lightly disposed in a chamber made as airtight as possible and exposed for, say, twenty-four hours, to the insecticide placed in saucers. For a chamber 5 by 3 by 3 ft., a breakfast saucer half filled with the liquid may be used. His instructions include a warning that care must be taken to ensure the complete absence of disulphide vapour before a light be brought near the room or receptacle.—Mr. Frank Browne, Government Analyst, in *Pharmaceutical Journal*.

CUSTOMS GOSSIP.

According to the recent memorial from the Controller-General of the Shuiwuchu, Sir Robert Hart has only been given one year's leave to visit England on account of his health through his duties as Controller-General of Customs in Peking. The reason given for this is that his services are still indispensable in Peking. The Inspector-General has now handed over his duties to Sir R. E. Bredon, but this involves so much work that the substitution will not be entirely arranged until next month. The date of Sir Robert Hart's departure for Europe has, therefore, not yet been definitely fixed.

H.E. Na Tung, Grand Secretary of State, and new Controller-General of the Shuiwuchu, is reported to have asked H.R. (Yuan Shih-kai) (formerly Customs' Tao-tai of Shanghai), civil Governor of Peking, to assist him in the administration of the Revenue Council of the Imperial Maritime Customs on account of his ignorance of tariff affairs. It is stated that the Manch'ui Grand Secretary will request the Throne to appoint Yuan as Assistant Controller-General if he agrees to help him.

THE BANK OF JAPAN.

"CHINA TRADE ALARMINGLY DEPRESSIONED."

The first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Nippon Gioko was held on the 15th ultimo, when the president delivered the following address:

During the first term of last year financial crises experienced intense depression on account of the heavy fall in bonds and shares. Although the market revived a little during the latter half, a check was again experienced. The result of the financial panic in the United States and the depreciation of copper, so that the money market and the business prospects alike continued in a state of depression. The bonds and shares which had reached abnormally high prices during the previous year underwent a sudden fall at the end of January, as the result of which not a few of those chiefly interested were reduced almost to the verge of ruin. These facts not only affected the parties interested, but in addition to that the banks connected with them fell into difficulties. As you are aware, many rumours were at this time in circulation which led to runs on some of the banks, and there were not a few banks which, although in a perfectly sound state, yet fell victims to the prevailing nervousness. Such being the state of affairs, it is not surprising to find that several of the banks had to ask for assistance from the Nippon Gioko, and although the bank determined upon the policy of giving necessary succour so far as circumstances would allow, it is to be sincerely regretted that during the month of May and June the calls on some of the banks became so great that those which were on an unstable basis were obliged to close their doors. During the latter part of June some of the prominent bankers advocated the advisability of advancing cash to those enterprises which on mature consideration had satisfactory prospects, and this policy being adopted it had the salutary effect of setting the popular mind at ease. About the same time, however, financial circles in the United States, which had been showing signs of uneasiness on account of the depreciation in the price of copper and fluctuations in the share market, fell into a state of wildest panic. Our export trade with the States experienced a sudden setback, this being noticeable both in regard to silk and other articles of export. These facts, coupled with the renewed fall in the price of silver on account of the Indian Government stopping the purchase of the metal, was a great blow to our foreign commerce, trade with China becoming alarmingly depressed. The unusual phenomenon of the excess of imports over exports at the season when the exports should have been in excess was witnessed. The depression again set in, and business circles, which had shown signs of revival, once more fell into a state of depression, and thus the year was passed.

The demand for money from the Nippon Bank during the year has been considerable, both in rendering assistance to other banks and also in making advances for silk and other commodities. On the other hand, when the money market began to show signs of revival during the third quarter of the year, several of the newly-promoted enterprises commenced work and the money deposited with the banks began to be gradually withdrawn. The financial panic in the States and the fall in the price of silver caused a great accumulation of commodities intended for export to America and China, which was another main cause for the demand for money. Coupled with the rise in the rate of interest in the European and American money markets as the result of panic in the States, there was the circumstance to be faced that not a few of the foreign banks were exporting their gold to Europe and America, which had the effect of making money tight also in Japan.

These facts taking place just at the period when money was in great demand in the various for the harvesting of rice and other cereals caused the banks, which were at one time inclined to be more liberal, to again raise their rates of interest, and the current bank-rate—until then not very different from that of the Nippon Gioko—was, at the end of November, raised to a marked degree. Your directors, deeming it necessary that the Bank should have recourse to some step for the protection of its interest in the circumstances decided upon the course of raising the rate of interest on December 4th. Since then the demand for money has greatly increased, and the balance of the Bank's advances at the end of December amounting to ¥130,000,000 and the amount of convertible notes to ¥350,000,000.

When we turn our attention to the state of foreign trade during the last year it will be seen that the total amount was ¥36,820,000, of which ¥432,410,000 represents exports and ¥491,460,000 imports. Compared with the previous year the total foreign trade shows an increase of ¥84,340,000—¥8,650,000 in exports and ¥75,690,000 in imports.

It is a matter for congratulation that in spite of the general depression during the whole of last year our foreign trade should have shown satisfactory results, notwithstanding the fact that there has been an excess of imports over exports to the amount of ¥50,000,000 as the result of the check to our foreign commerce since October last on account of the panic in the States and the fall of silver. If, however, the varieties of commodities are carefully examined there will be found a decrease in such articles as cotton thread, habutae, and sugar, while silk, copper, coal, cotton yarn, and lumber show an increase compared with the previous year, in spite of the check experienced at one time. Again, when we regard the imports, such articles as cotton, sugar, iron, machinery

THE PUBLIC HEALTH BILL.

OUTCOME OF SANITARY COMMISSION'S REPORT.

A CADET PRESIDENT OF THE SANITARY BOARD.

ADOPTION OF CUBICLE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

As the outcome of the Sanitary Commission's report, Government introduced a Bill, at the meeting of the Legislative Council last Thursday, to amend the Public Health and Building Ordinance, 1903, and the Public Health and Building Amendment Ordinance, 1907. Before the Attorney General formally moved the first reading of the Bill, H.E. the Governor, addressed the Council and, in part, said:—The Bill to amend the Public Health and Building Ordinance was unusually intricate. The Commission, near reported on the 14th April, 1907. It would seem unreasonable for the Government to be able to bring forward the Bill, but he would remind the Council that the Government had in consideration in the amending Ordinance open spaces, scavenging lanes, etc., the Officer Administrator of the Government had appointed a Committee to report on the public health question. That report was received in August last. The question of the relation between the Sanitary Board and the Building Authority took up an exhaustive inquiry by experts, and finally the Bill incorporated a large number of amendments since 1903. He wished his predecessor had been here to carry through that work, as he had more ability and fluency than he (the speaker) had at his command. H.E. would remind the Council of the constitution and history of the Commission, their report and the cause of that legislation. Complaints had been made by unofficial members of the Sanitary Board regarding the sanitary administration and especially that the hands of the subordinates had not been clean and that corruption and bribery existed. The idea of appointing the officials to investigate their charges was because these charges were Government officials. He had stress on the point that he summed up the Commission as a representative one with unlimited powers. No Government official with such the Commission and outsiders exercising official powers of the Sanitary Board, and they might naturally suppose that a lawyer sphere of influence would have been there. For about a year they gave their private time to the investigation and brain, but he considered the experience on the matter. Some useful suggestions were embodied in the Bill and some had been given effect to by executive action. It was impossible to rise after the report without thinking that the Colony was grateful to those public-spirited men who had devoted all their spare time for the public cause. They had given the report careful consideration, and much thought, but the Government could not agree to some of the proposals, nor did he think those proposals represented the wishes of the entire community. To this question he would refer later. As regarded the head of the administration of the Sanitary Board no change was intended, but experience proved that the Commission should be placed on a footing that it was not feasible that the P.C.M.O. should act as head of the Sanitary Board with increasing duties. The principle was sound and the P.C.M.O. agreed with them. It was to be effectively relieved of his present duties and resumed his proper position as adviser to the Government. The Medical Officer of Health was a member of the Sanitary Board. He saw no reason why the M.O.H. should have a seat on the Sanitary Board to carry out decisions of the Board. The fact was he had a vote which enhanced his responsibility. He suggested that the new head of the department, viz. P.C.M.O., should be a cadet having a knowledge of Chinese, and with that the Commission agreed. It would be idle to burke the real issue as to whether the head of administration of the department should be under the control of the Government or the Sanitary Board. That person should be responsible to the Government. It would not be analogous to quote the case of a public company whose directors were servants of the shareholders, and who could be deposed at any time, even if they were to be permanent directors under the Articles of Association, by calling a special meeting of shareholders. As the Government officials are appointed and are dischargeable by the Government, therefore the officers are answerable to the Government only. His Excellency then dwelt on the suggestion of the Commission—the subject of spending the money, and suggested that the Board should be allowed to spend the entire sum of money voted to them for Sanitary affairs in the Colony unrestricted. This sum, he said, was divided into various votes, and if the Sanitary Board were allowed to deal with this sum as a lump sum that power of the Council would be taken away and given to the Sanitary Board. H.E. then referred to another important question. The Committee complained of the delay in passing plans and other matters by the Building Authority, and they suggested that the Sanitary Board should control their own staff of engineers. This meant additional cost, and probably overlapping of work. He recognized the justice of the complaints of the Committee, but he thought that the Director of Public Works should be responsible for the duties coming up or buildings and works. In future, in order to expedite the passing of plans the M.O.H. would not sign them and the D.P.W. would, therefore, have them all in one office. Financially, this would effect considerable saving. If a chief engineer were to be appointed to the Sanitary Board he would have to be a man of standing as the D.P.W. This would involve an increase in cost, and probably add to friction. In order to give effect to certain changes, such as the transfer of a sanitary surveyor, two clerks, two draughtsmen, and two messengers to the P.W.D. would take place. In practice the P.W.D. would serve notices and take proceedings against property owners for nuisances, such as deficient window area, absence of open space, illegal cockroaches, obstruction of backyards, all of which would come under the Building Authority. House owners would then be put to no trouble of having to apply duplicate plans, only one certificate of compliance would be required, and all

structural work would be done by one department, thereby avoiding all unnecessary delays. The Committee also advocated the increase in the number of medical officers. Of the three assistant medical officers, one position has long been vacant, one was on leave, and the M.O.H. has been acting as Colonial Veterinary Surgeon. He did not see that it was possible to substitute medical officers for inspectors. The former would not consent to personally supervise a house-cleaning gang or other such work. They were physically unable, and in the next place they were not trained for this sort of work. His Excellency next went into detail as to the suggestion of abolishing the post of senior sanitary inspector and the scheme for appointing the remainder of the men to other districts, with each given the full salary. After which he remarked that such reforms as were considered advisable would be acted upon by the Government. The concluding remarks of his Excellency were greeted with applause.

His Excellency agreed to the suggestion.

THE BILL.

A gist of the amendments which are proposed to be effected by the new Bill is given in the statement of "Objects and Reasons" annexed to the draft Ordinance. The statement is reproduced roughly and is as follows:—

Section 2.—The amendment of definition 8 extends the definition of "building" to certain structures for which plans should be submitted (section 22), and enables the Governor-in-Council to control the construction of such structures in streets on land held under lease from the Crown upon which domestic buildings are built (section 18).

The amendment of definition 26 renders certain rooms which have not an open space facing their windows of a width of 13 feet but which are yet adequately lit, owing to the fact that the opposite boundary of the space is a wall or wall only, or in the case of upper stories, the upper part of a wall.

The amendment of definition 30 is required to prevent evasion of the spirit of the Ordinance by supporting the unit with scaffolding while the walls are being built (section 18).

The amended definition of "party wall" is taken verbatim from the Building Bye-laws of the City of London and other places.

The amendment of definition 53 is required to make it clear that the space left for ventilation under a boarded floor in the lowermost storey (section 17) cannot be regarded as a "storey" for the purposes of section 101.

The amendment of definition 60 is required to prevent additional height being obtained (section 18) by erecting buildings with a frontage less than the existing buildings with a frontage of 18 feet or more.

Section 3.—These additional definitions are inserted as cases have arisen in which their need was felt.

Section 4.—It is proposed to appoint a Cadet, as Head of the Sanitary Department; to relieve the Principal Civil Medical Officer and the Captain Superintendent of Police of their membership of the Board; and to reappoint the Medical Officer of Health a member of the Board.

Sections 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16 and 60 confer similar powers on the Assistant Medical Officers of Health as are already possessed by the Medical Officer of Health.

Sections 6, 27, 46, 54 to 59 and 74.—The amendments are made because it is proposed to transfer to the Engineers of the Public Works Department (Building Authority branch) the duties in connection with the drainage of domestic buildings and the supervision of conservancy grounds, while the duty of protecting the public water supplies lies with the Director of Public Works. With regard to the deletion of paragraph 33 of Section 15 of the Principal Ordinance it is proposed to re-enact the Public Health laws under another Ordinance.

Section 7.—The amendment is made with a view to further preventing the access of rats to buildings.

Section 11.—The amendment carries out one of the recommendations of the Cubicle Committee which reported in August, 1907.

Section 12.—The amendment is made partly because there is no definition of "common kitchen," and partly because it is undesirable at any time to permit persons to sleep in the kitchen of a tenement house.

Section 13.—The amendment provides that compensation up to the amount of \$400 per annum may be awarded by the Governor-in-Council for any nuisance, cattle slaughtered under the provisions of the Ordinance—the present maximum being \$200.

Section 17.—The amendment corrects a mistake in the original Ordinance. It is intended that red or yellow earth could be used in lieu of sand in the preparation of mortar.

Section 18.—The amendment makes it clear that the thickness of walls prescribed for the lowermost storeys of buildings shall apply also to the walls enclosing any spaces for ventilation beneath such lowermost storeys, and gives to the Building Authority certain discretionary powers in regard to the construction and measurement of walls.

Section 19.—The amendment provides that the thickness of walls as laid down in section 101 shall apply so far as is possible in the case of walls which are re-constructed in existing buildings.

Section 20.—The amendment provides that the height of walls shall not include the height of any retaining wall on the top of which such wall may be built.

Section 21.—The amendment allows of the construction of partition-walls of a less thickness than is stated in the present provision to section 103, when such walls are constructed of reinforced concrete or other approved material.

Section 22.—The amendment substitutes the word "walls" for "chimneys" and gives the

Building Authority discretionary power in regard to the thickness of retaining walls.

Section 23.—The amendment specifies the nature of the coming to be used for the protection of part walls carried up above the roof.

Section 24.—The amendment restricts the area of openings in party walls to two-thirds of their total area, in the interest of their stability.

Sections 25 and 33.—The amendment substitutes "approval of the plan" for special written consent of the Building Authority, in the case of certain exceptions from the provisions of the Ordinance.

Section 26.—The amendment permits the substitution of "three inches of good cement concrete" for "six inches of good lime concrete" and similarly the substitution of "four inches of good cement concrete" for "six inches of good lime concrete covered with two inches of good cement concrete."

Section 27.—See under section 6.

Section 28.—The amendment gives the Building Authority a discretionary power in regard to compliance with section 113.

Section 29.—The amendment allows a pantry and a drying room to be only nine feet high.

Section 30.—The amendment gives greater latitude to the architect in devising means of ventilating the space under a floor in the lowermost storey of a building.

Section 31.—The amendment limits the maximum area of a common kitchen and is designed to prevent evasion of section 183 (5) (which limits the number of storeys allowed) in the case of exceptionally deep buildings.

Section 32.—The amendment aims at preventing the formation of enclosed spaces in which rats may breed in domestic buildings in the Chinese quarters, and is a Plague preventive measure.

Section 34.—The amendment is inserted to make the intention of the original Ordinance clear on this point.

Section 35.—The amendment is added because it is understood that no application to lay down blinds in a verandah over Crown land has been made and as blinds have been made to the Board, and the paragraph seems quite unnecessary, while its presence has led to a wrong interpretation being placed upon the earlier portion of the section. It was never proposed that the Board should be given power to allow the enclosure of verandahs over Crown land—this being a prerogative of the Governor-in-Council—but such an interpretation has been read into the section as it now stands.

Section 36.—The amendment is inserted to differentiate the floors of kitchens as dealt with in section 143 from those dealt with in section 111, the former relates to upper floors, the latter to floors on the ground surface.

Section 37.—The amendment is rendered necessary by the fact that almost all the domestic buildings in the Chinese quarters, though not perhaps originally designed for such use, are occupied, and it would be unreasonable to require the regularity of such buildings to be pulled down and re-erected in the manner indicated in section 14.

Section 38.—The amendment reduces the minimum calibre of chimneys and smoke flues and requires that such flues shall be properly cased in brickwork except when required for heating purposes (as in drying rooms).

Section 39.—The amendment extends the provisions of section 143 to fireplaces used for cooking.

Section 40.—The amendment requires that fire escapes shall be maintained to the satisfaction of the Building Authority.

Section 41.—The amendment gives greater powers to the Governor-in-Council to allow domestic buildings without lateral windows to be of a greater depth than forty feet, and provides that the compensation to be assessed in the case of refusal of the Governor-in-Council to grant a modification of, or exemption from, section 41, in certain cases, shall be so assessed as not to disturb existing Crown Rents and Crown Leases.

Sections 42, 43 and 44.—The amendments carry out the recommendations of the Cubicle Committee which reported in August, 1907. The wording of the proposed new section 133 is suggested by the terms of the Imperial Housing of the Working Classes Act of 1900.

Section 45.—The amendment reduces the minimum internal area of a latrine from ten square feet to seven square feet.

Section 46.—See under section 6.

Sections 47 and 48.—Plans have been prepared in the office of the Building Authority showing the "most convenient positions" having regard to the area and extent of the lot and the relation thereof to neighbouring streets of scavenging lanes for such blocks, and the amendments require that when domestic buildings are to be erected on such lots the scavenging lanes shall conform to the plans so prepared. These amendments also allow buildings to be erected in the open spaces to a height of eleven feet, instead of ten feet as at present, whether such spaces are wholly in the rear or not and require access to be provided from such open spaces to the scavenging lanes. The prohibition of the obstruction of scavenging lanes is merely transferred from section 181 to sections 179 (f) and 180 (h).

With regard to the definition of a "semi-detached domestic building," here given, the word "street" is inserted to include a foot path wide lane, as it is in conformity with the definition of clause of the Ordinance.

Section 49.—The amendment repeals section 181 but retains the only provision not now incorporated in the two preceding sections.

Section 50.—The amendment aims at preventing the further obstruction of private streets by the erection of buildings thereover or thereupon, if such streets have domestic buildings abutting thereon, but preserves the power of the Governor-in-Council to allow the obstruction in special cases. Obstructions in such streets are also prohibited.

Section 51.—The amendment consolidates sections 181 and 187.

Section 52.—The amendment elucidates the meaning of the last four lines of the proviso to sub-section (3) of section 188.

Section 53.—The amendment adds a necessary clause to provide for the adequate subsiding drainage of dunnops.

Section 54 to 59.—See under section 6.—A small technical change is also made by the substitution of the word "drains" for the words "house-drains." The former will include storm water drains.

Section 60.—It is not considered necessary that the Medical Officer of Health should counterbalance these certificates and the change may help to avoid delay in the issue of such certificates.

Section 61.—The amendment gives the Building Authority power to examine the structure of a dangerous building by making openings where necessary.

Section 62.—The amendment enables dangerous buildings to be promptly closed by order of a Magistrate until such buildings are again rendered safe for occupation.

Section 63.—The amendment extends the prohibition in regard to the sinking of wells without permission to the re-opening of wells which have been previously closed.

Section 64.—The amendment gives the Building Authority discretionary power to dispense with certain details in plans submitted to him and to permit the commencement of work before the submission of plans.

Sections 65 and 70.—The deletion of sub-section (3) of section 222 and the addition of sub-section 54 to section 229 follow the transfer of the duties in connection with drainage to the Engineers of the Public Works Department (Building Authority branch).

The repeal of section 226 does away with the necessity for the submission of plans to the Medical Officer of Health and is aimed at avoiding delay in dealing with them.

The amendment at the end of section 229 and the similar amendment to section 257 are designed to prevent continuance of a building nuisance after conviction by the Magistrate and will secure its more prompt rectification.

Section 67.—The amendment provides that the Head of the Sanitary Department may deal with certain building nuisances but his power under this section is limited to such building nuisances as are dealt with in sections 118 (cock-lofts), 139 (obstructions in verandahs over Crown land), 153 and 154 (cubicles) and 161 (latrines and latrine receptacles) and such other matters as the Governor-in-Council may from time to time deem necessary.

Section 68.—The amendment removes some confusion in the wording of section 253 introduced by the Amending Ordinance No. 23 of 1903.

Section 71.—The amendment extends the power of the Governor-in-Council to grant modifications and exemptions in special cases.

Section 72.—The amendment provides that the Drainage Bye-laws which are preserved by section 55 in the form of Schedule M to the Ordinance, may be altered, amended or revoked at any time by the Governor-in-Council and gives similar powers in regard to Schedules K and L.

Section 73.—The amendment permits the erection of domestic buildings of simple design, and in accordance with type plans, in any part of the Colony outside an urban district.

"SHARES—SIMPLY SHARES."

BROKER AND THE CAUSE OF HIS INSOLVENCY.

The following is taken from the Singapore Free Press of 28th ult.:

"On 13th ult., and nothing else" was the title of a short article in the Singapore Free Press, which, in its public examination, in bankruptcy, when asked to account for his insolvency. Debtor yesterday appeared before Mr. Justice Sercombe Smith in the Council Chamber and for nearly the whole of the morning he was under examination, the information elicited being interesting, and throwing an instructive light on the pitfalls of forward selling and the refusal of people to take up the share—with a falling market and a loss as the result.

Mr. Emerson appeared with the acting Official Assignee.

Mr. Montagu Harris had appeared for a creditor and would cross-examine the debtor, and the Acting Official Assignee said there was no objection provided he had a written authority from the creditor. Counsel had not this written authority. His client lived in Taiping.

THE FIRM'S COMMENCEMENT.

Debtor, Harlow Latham, went into the box, and said at the time of his failure his occupation was that of exchange, share, shipping, coal and produce broker. The name of his firm was Latham and Co. and he was sole partner. The firm started business on April 1, 1902, as had been the case of the partner. He first arrived in Singapore in 1879. He came out first to a merchant firm—Sym and Co. and he went to Java for them. He left Java for England in 1885 and returned a year later, when he started his business as a broker as L. Latham, with one partner, until 1897. Then Mr. J. G. MacLaggart joined as a partner. They went on to March 31, 1902, when they dissolved partnership, by mutual consent. Then he started Latham and Co. which was not on the time of his bankruptcy. His capital at the time was perhaps \$1,000 which was already in the business.

His lordship: "What was your balance at the bank?"

Debtor: "A few hundred dollars." When they dissolved they had had very heavy losses. He collected the assets of Latham and MacLaggart and paid the liabilities.

The Judge: "Which were the greater?"

Debtor: "The liabilities. I went into liquidation." Bankrupt added to the Official Assignee, that they compromised some debts. He started with a clean sheet. The books he kept were cash, and day books, journal, and ledger and progress book—contract books that brokers keep. They were audited by Mr. Rendell in 1902 which was the only time. Latham and Co. had no capital, but a Chinese clerk once a month made out a balance sheet. Asked if he made money in 1902, debtor said: "Yes." Roughly they must have made a profit of about \$1,000 a month next year, and all the time until the end of 1905 they made about \$1,500 a month. A year later they lost money.

He accounted for this by selling shares forward at a loss, debtor replied to the Judge.

On January 3, 1908, he filed a petition. The office expenses in 1907 were monthly over \$1,000. He estimated his home expenses at \$1,000 a month. His personal expenses were about \$300 a month. He had four children at home.

"Did you as Latham and Co. have a banking account?"

Debtor: "Yes, with the Hongkong, the Chartered and Mercantile. Initially we dealt mostly with the Mercantile Bank because we got facilities in the way of an overdraft."

A POORER TIMBER CONCESSION THAT FAILED.

He was interested in a timber concession to Borneo in 1902 with Mr. David and Mr. L. Anderson. He estimated his home expenses at \$1,000 a month. His personal expenses were about \$300 a month. He had four children at home.

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A POORER TIMBER CONCESSION THAT FAILED.

"Shares, shares—nothing else!" said witness, were the cause of his bankruptcy. "I looked after coal and produce," added debtor.

"Is your life insured?" asked Mr. Baddely.

"Yes," was the answer. "For £2,000. The policy is in my children's name." Witness said he had had a loan on the policy for \$4,000.

The Official Assignee: "If it is in your children's name how did you get the loan?"

Debtor: "I can't tell you that, but I got it."

He had a judgment on a promissory note against David for \$3,000 about a year ago. He got nothing. David was at Pontianak. Witness had signed a promissory note with Anstalam Chetty over share transactions, \$10,000 signed some years ago, in 1903. He had paid \$9,000 of this off—the last payment being in Sept. 1907.

The Official Assignee: "I take it your failure was due to your December settlement?"

Debtor: "Yes." The November settlement was not in their favour. They lost \$1,500 in suits. The sum total of settlements to November was in their favour.

"Were you solvent at the end of November?" was the next question.

"Yes," debtor replied. "I thought I was solvent, and expected to be in December if people paid—light."

Yap Yoo Teck was witness' largest debtor, in shares—\$5,000. They were cases where they had delivered shares and people did not pay. Tan Hood Gunn, \$2,730. As far as he knew scrip was delivered and he did not pay. They were usually paid the same day. They did a large forward contract business to December and also in the present year. They had a forward shares they had not bought.

"You acted both as brokers and jobbers," the Official Assignee queried.

"Yes," said Latham, "we did." We ought not to have done, but we did. He put on the contract "Account Principal."

His lordship: "And this meant there was a person behind you for whom you bought shares?"

"But," went on the Official Assignee, "in a good many cases you did this when there was nobody behind you. Don't you think people assumed there was?"

Latham: "I don't know what they assumed. They certainly never asked."

On Dec. 13, he owed the Mercantile Bank \$1,500, on an overdraft. On the 30th they had a cheque for \$1,000 and the manager would not let him take out \$1,500. Mr. Hogg told him that the bank was going to keep this \$1,500, and the manager, asked by witness, why, (as he had before promised to let him pay out cheques as much as he put in) said "circumstances had changed." Witness said the manager, when he did not make up his mind. Next day, however, he said he had made up his mind to stick to the money. Between Dec. 30 and Jan. 3 the whole of the overdraft had been cleared out. Up to the 30th he was fully under the impression that the overdraft would remain there. The Mercantile Bank once refused to honour a cheque he drew on them—on the 3rd, he thought. This was for \$2,771, in favour of E. Solomon. The cheque of \$2,000, paid into the Mercantile Bank; was paid to him by Mr. MacMillan. There was also owing from the same source \$10,000. The cheque never came to the office. Mr. Hogg, he thought, paid it to Mr. Mannasseh, direct.

On Dec. 24, he paid \$1,500 to Mannasseh, the last still owed \$107. If this cheque for \$1,000 was paid him on the 2nd he was paid in full. Had the cheque come to the office, he would have stopped it. It was not given by his instructions. The \$2,000 from Mr. MacMillan was a payment on account. They had but \$100 left at the time.

The Official Assignee asked no more questions, and Mr. Harris asked for a postponement in order to get the authority to appear previously referred to.

On behalf of a creditor Mr. Baddely asked if 300 shares had been bought from Mr. Schuller of the German bank. He did not know how the transaction took place. He knew the shares had not been paid for—there was no money.

The examination was adjourned.

LAI CHI CHIN.

RE-Trial of PARTNERSHIP ISSUE.

Several weeks ago a man named Lai Chi Chin sought to appeal from a decision given against him by Mr. Justice White, in a case involving a Partnership issue. The case referred to was that in which Mr. Justice White found that Lai Chi Chin was a partner in the Tak Lok Lung firm and was, therefore, liable to certain debts of the firm; and it was this decision that the appellant sought to reverse. On the understanding that Mr. M. W. Slade, who was instructed by Mr. G. K. H. Brutton, would produce fresh evidence a retrial was granted. The case was reopened last Monday morning and was continued until yesterday.

TRADE BUREAU.
An office for the Canton New Trade Centre Bureau was opened yesterday in Chah Fung Street inside the city, and the opening ceremony was performed by the Provincial Treasurer, many officials of the city being present.

	Per chest
Patna New	1,000
Old	1,000
Banars New	977
Old	—
Patna (Paper)	1,000

the early morning and securing a piece of rope had hanged herself from a beam which crosses one of the rooms she occupied. When the body was discovered a lady who formerly was a trained nurse endeavored at once to restore animation, but with no signs of success.

predicament, and, springing out of the vehicle, sprang on the policeman. There was a rough and tumble fracas; assistance arrived; and the allies were arrested. The private was fined, in all, \$31.50, and the Japanese \$15 for their amusement.

Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G.....	20
Dr. G. Bateson Wright	70
A. S. Tuxford (for Samaritan Fund) ..	20
W. Brewer & Co.	10
Li Chan Sing.....	10
J. W. C. Bouma	1

Anglo, Ger. s.s., 1,001, Chr. Kumpel, 4th Mar.—Saigon 28th Feb., Rice.—B. & S.

Asco, Br. s.s., 3,045, Booth, 4th Mar.—Mojil 29th Feb., Coal.—G. L. & Co.

Avatia, Ger. s.s., 2,868, C. Neumann, 4th Mar.—Portland, Or. 29th Jan., Flour and Gen.—P. & A. S. S. Co.

Bourbon, Fr. s.s., 997, Le Ball, 6th Mar.—Saigon 2nd Mar., Gen.—Man Fat & Co.

Catherine Appay, Br. s.s., 1,730, W. D. A. Thomas, 3rd Mar.—Calcutta 14th Feb., Penang and Singapore 24th Feb., Gen.—D. S. & Co., Ltd.

Cheong Shing, Br. s.s., 1,256, F. Wheeler, 6th Mar.—Canton 5th Mar., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Clara Jolsten, Ger. s.s., 1,103, J. Jensen, 28th Feb.—Saigon 23rd Feb., Rice.—J. & Co.

Countfield, Br. s.s., 2,784, J. Wiseman, 2nd Mar.—Ching-wang-tau 25th Feb., Gen.—G. L. & Co.

Delta, Br. s.s., 4,713, C. L. Daniel, 6th Mar.—Shanghai 4th Mar., Mails and Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Empress of China, Br. s.s., 3,046, R. Archibald, R.N.R., 1th Feb.—Vancouver, B.C., 21st Jan., and Shanghai 11th Feb., Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Fausang, Br. s.s., 1,065, Malkin, 2th Feb.—Saigon 1st Feb., Rice.—J. M. & Co.

Halvard, Nor. s.s., 76, R. Ronneberg, 6th Feb.—Daly 21st Feb., Beans.—Order.

Hellas, Ger. s.s., 1,56, J. Sach, 2nd Mar.—Saigon 27th Feb., Rice.—H. A. L.

Holstein, Ger. s.s., 1,101, N. Nejhar, 5th Mar.—Tourane 2nd Mar., Coal and Rice.—J. & Co.

Hong Hee, Br. s.s., 2,005, Holmes, 6th Mar.—Penang and Singapore 7th Feb., Gen.—Chinese.

Idomenus, Br. s.s., 4,280, A. D. Baker, 6th Mar.—Liverpool 21st Jan., and Singapore 29th Feb., Gen.—B. & S.

Inaba Maru, Jap. s.s., 6,007, Wm. Bainbridge, 5th Mar.—London 23rd Jan., and Singapore 29th Feb., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Ithaia, Ger. s.s., 1,450, Vogeler, 4th Mar.—Wuhu 25th Feb., Rice.—H. A. L.

Joshin Maru, Jap. s.s., 702, H. S. Smith, 4th Mar.—Amoy and Swatow 3rd Mar., Gen.—O. S. K.

Kenebec, Br. s.s., 3,317, C. R. Beynow, 3rd Mar.—Shanghai 29th Feb., Gen.—S. O. Co.

Kohsichang, Ger. s.s., 1,258, C. Rosiefsky, 3rd Mar.—Bangkok 24th Feb., Rice.—B. & S.

Kwanglee, Ch. s.s., 1,468, R. Lincoln, 4th Mar.—Canton 6th Mar., Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Liangchow, Br. s.s., 1,205, H. Harder, 6th Mar.—Canton 5th Mar., Gen.—B. & S.

Mandal, Nor. s.s., 1,004, K. Gabr's sen, 23rd Feb.—Saigon 4th Feb., Rice and Paddy.—Wallum & Co.

Minerola, Br. s.s., 1,120, H. S. Ott, 3rd Mar.—Singapore 20th Feb., Ballast.—Order.

Mongolia, Am. s.s., 8,710, R. H. Hathaway, 27th Feb.—San Francisco 30th Jan. Honolulu 6th Feb., Yokohama 18th, Kobe 20th, Nagasaki 22nd, and—hanghai 27th, Mails and Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co.

Onsang, Br. s.s., 1,787, R. Cor, 20th Feb.—Java 17th Feb., Sugar.—J. M. & Co.

Paklat, Ger. s.s., 1,057, F. Wenzel, 1st Mar.—Bangkok 23th Feb., Gen.—B. & S.

Perris, Br. s.s., 2,744, A. Dixon, 11th Jan.—San Francisco 7th Dec., and Portland, Or. 14th, Flour—O. & O. S. S. Co.

Petchaburi, Ger. s.s., 2,100, C. Wolf, 1st Mar.—Swatow 29th Feb., Rice and Salt.—M. & Co.

Pitsauluk, Ger. s.s., 1,267, D. Reimiger, 2nd Mar.—Saigon 20th Feb., Gen., Rice-flour and Paddy.—B. & S.

Pongtong, Ger. s.s., 997, W. Blesfuer, 6th Mar.—Bangkok 24th Feb., Rice.—B. & S.

Progress, Nor. s.s., 1,641, T. Schjerlvik, 4th Feb.—Sandekkn, 14th Feb., Timber and Firewood.—Wallum & Co.

Prometheus, Nor. s.s., 1,024, O. Kornelissen, 1st Mar.—Bangkok 23rd Feb., Rice.—M. & Co.

Samson, Ger. s.s., 1,632, F. Schmitz, 5th Mar.—Saig n 2th Feb., Rice and Paddy.—B. & S.

Sextia, Ger. s.s., 932, Desler, 21st Feb.—Saigon 14th Feb., Rice.—S. & Co.

Shanai, Br. s.s., 1,668, Boyd, 4th Mar.—Shanghai 25th Feb., Gen.—B. & S.

Slavonia, Ger. s.s., 457, A. Koller, 5th Mar.—Amoy 4th Mar., Gen.—H. A. L.

Standard, Nor. s.s., 807, Bull, 1st Mar.—Saigon 24th Feb., Rice and Gen.—Wallum & Co.

Stetin, Br. s.s., 1,360, Farrell, 8th Feb.—Singapore 20th Feb., Kerosine.—Mr. Geo. McElin.

Taiwan, Br. s.s., 1,107, J. A. Martin, 1st Mar.—Saigon 25th Feb., Rice.—Chinese.

Taiyuan, Br. s.s., 1,459, L. Dawson, 2nd Mar.—Sydney 8th Feb., and Manila 29th Gen.—B. & S.

Team, Br. s.s., 1,346, Outerbridge, 6th Mar.—Manila 1st Mar., Gen.—B. & S.

Thordis, Nor. s.s., 1,091, J. Jorjensen, 2th Feb.—Saigon 2nd Feb., Rice.—Order.

Tijmish, Dnt. s.s., 2,146, Homan, 1st Mar.—Muntok 21 Feb., Sugar.—J. C. J. L.

Triumph, Ger. s.s., 687, J. Bendixen, 4th Mar.—Hoioh 3rd Feb., Gen.—J. & Co.

Trocas, Br. s.s., Carrick, 1th Feb.—Pulo Sambo 2nd Feb., Pu k Oil.—Meyer & Co.

Tungshing, H. s.s., 1,66, W. Stalker, 6th Mar.—Canton 5th Mar., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Wongkoi, Br. s.s., 1,182, W. Reher, 29th Feb.—Bangkok 16th Feb., and Kohsichang 22nd, Rice and Gen.—B. & S.

Yoneyama Maru, J. s.s., N. Iwahashi, 24th Feb.—Nagasaki 19th Feb., Coal.—M. B. K.

Yuensang, Br. s.s., 1,128, F. Rolfr, 3rd Mar.—Manila 1st Mar., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Zafiro, Br. s.s., 1,619, R. Roler, 5th Mar.—Manila 1st Mar., Hemp Su ar, Cigars and Gen.—S. T. & Co.

Steamers Expected.

Vessels	From	Agents	Due
Manila	Manila	M. & Co.	Mar. 8
Iyo Maru	Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Mar. 8
Capt. J. J.	Shanghai	C. & Co.	Mar. 8
Empress	Shanghai	C. P. R. Co.	Mar. 9
Fooksang	Singapore	J. M. & Co.	Mar. 9
Gneben	Shanghai	M. & Co.	Mar. 10
Princess Alice	Singapore	M. & Co.	Mar. 12
H'ong Maru	Japan	T. K. K.	Var. 11
Toionni Maru	Singapore	N. Y. K.	Mar. 12
Glenhurst	Singapore	McG. & Co.	Mar. 12
Kumang	Calcutta	M. & Co.	Mar. 13
Nikko Maru	Thursday	N. Y. K.	Mar. 16
Nicomedia	Amoy	P. & A. S. S. Co.	Mar. 17
Yeterofu Maru	Bombay	N. Y. K.	Mar. 17

Intimation.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

ICE HOUSE ROAD,
HONGKONG.

CABLE ADDRESS:—Telegraph, Hongkong.

THE leading English Newspaper in China.
Also widely circulated in Japan, Ceylon,
China, Ceylon, India and the Far East
generally.

A daily newspaper with weekly edition
published for despatch by the homeward mail.
The daily is recommended as more generally
suitable, except for subscribers in Europe or
America.

A special feature is made of full and accurate
reports of local occurrences, and of matters
of general interest.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

The *Hongkong Telegraph* is the best
medium for advertising in China. It circulates
largely among all classes of the community,
is the largest daily newspaper and has a
wider circulation than any journal in the Far
East.

Special attention given to effectively display-
ing advertisements.

The type used as a standard for setting
advertisements is similar to this, unless we are
instructed to display the advertisement, when
any effective style of type will be adopted.
This standard runs exactly eight lines to the
inch, and about eight words to the line.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages
\$1 each insertion in the Daily and Weekly.

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Rates for standing advertisements
can be ascertained from the Manager.

Advertisements for the Daily should reach
the *Hongkong Telegraph* Office not later than
noon of the day they are intended to appear.

Unless otherwise specified all advertisements
will be repeated and charged for until counter-
manded.

JOBING DEPARTMENT.

Job Printing of all descriptions undertaken.

PROGRAMMES.

PAMPHLETS.

CARDS.

CIRCULARS.

EXPRESSES.

All job printing is done under European
supervision, well turned out, free from errors,
and remarkably cheap at

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

OFFICE.

Estimates given for all classes of work on
application to

THE MANAGER.

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH CO., LD.

1, Ice House Road,
Hongkong.

WEATHER-FORCASTS AND
STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED
FROM THE HONGKONG
OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the
mast in front of the Water Police Station at
Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters
of vessels leaving the port. They do not
necessarily imply that bad weather is expected
here:—

1. A CONE point upwards indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.
2. A CONE point upwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.
3. A DRUM indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.
4. A CONE point downwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.
5. A CONE point downwards indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.
6. A CONE point downwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.
7. A BALL indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.
8. A CONE point upwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is
believed to be more than 300 miles away from
the Colony.

Black Signals indicate that the centre is
believed to be less than 300 miles away from
the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be
hoisted only when typhoons exist in such
positions or are moving in such directions that
information regarding them is considered to
be of importance to the Colony or to shipping
leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour
Office, H.M.S. *Tamar*, Green Island Signal
Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected
that the wind may increase to full typhoon
force at any moment, the following Urgent
Signal will be made at the Water Police
Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS
OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same
time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited
from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water
Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office
Flagstaff, and H.M.S. *Tamar*.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green,
indicates that a typhoon is believed to be
situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green
indicates that a typhoon is believed to be
situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red,
indicates that the wind may be expected to
increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the
Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the
information conveyed by this signal being first
published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted the
Day Signals at sunset, and will, when
necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing
Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at
each of the following stations during the time
that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted
in the Harbour.

Gap Rock. Aberdeen.
Waglan. San Ki Wan.
Stanley. Sai Kung.
Cape Collinson. Sha Tan Koi.
Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression
somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm
Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean
Vessels, on demand, by signal from the Light
houses.

F. G. Fidd
Director

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN ON CAPITAL LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	122,000	\$125	\$125	{ £1,500,000 \$13,500,000 \$250,000 }	\$2,000,387	{Final of £2 on old and £1.10/- on new shares for 1-year ending 31.12.07	8 1/2 %	{ \$695 London £76 }
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	{ £12,735 \$300,000 }	\$71,293	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1907	...	\$51
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Ganton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	£250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$219,038 \$401,059 \$125,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 48,942 }	none	\$20 for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$240
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ \$3,000,000 \$700,000 \$455,407 \$137,151 \$817,628 \$850,000 }	Tls. 204,424	{Final of 7/6 per share making in all 15/- for 1906—Tls. 2.05	6 %	Tls. 84 sellers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	£250	\$100	{ \$3,000,000 \$700,000 \$455,407 \$137,151 \$817,628 \$850,000 }	\$1,460,400	{Final of \$12 making \$42 for 1905 and interim of \$30 for 1906	5 %	\$850
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$159,113 \$1,988 \$1,000,000 }	\$394,520	\$1 for year ending 31.12.5	...	{ \$1524 \$140 buyers }
Do. do. (new)	4,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$159,113 \$1,988 \$1,000,000 }	\$394,520	\$1 for year ending 31.12.5	...	{ \$1524 \$140 buyers }
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$455,407 \$137,151 \$817,628 \$850,000 }	\$274,432	\$6 and bonus \$4.10 for 1906	9 %	\$89 ex div.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	£250	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$455,407 \$137,151 \$817,628 \$850,000 }	\$435,236	\$40 for 1905	12 %	\$3324
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$7,000 \$264,638 \$56,988 \$250,000 }	\$365	\$1 for 1906	7 1/2 %	\$13
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$250,000 \$575,000 \$75,470 \$200,000 }	Nil.	\$4 for year ending 10.10.07	10 %	\$40
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$250,000 \$575,000 \$75,470 \$200,000 }	16,437	{5 1/2 and 1/4 making in all \$2 1/2 for year ending 31.12.07	8 %	\$284
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ \$270,000 \$400,000 \$1,878 \$400,000 }	£3,694	\$1 for 1906 @ ex 2/2 = \$2.24 per share	3 1/2 %	{ \$39 \$27 }
Do. do.	60,000	£5	£5	{ \$270,000 \$400,000 \$1,878 \$400,000 }	£3,694	\$1 for 1906 @ ex 2/2 = \$2.24 per share	3 1/2 %	{ \$39 \$27 }
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 54,372 \$400,000 \$1,878 \$400,000 }	Tls. 13,327	Interim of Tls. 1 1/2 for account 1907	12 1/2 %	{ Tls. 47 Tls. 50 sellers }
Do. do. (Preference)	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 54,372 \$400,000 \$1,878 \$400,000 }	Tls. 13,327	Interim of Tls. 1 1/2 for account 1907	12 1/2 %	{ Tls. 47 Tls. 50 sellers }
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	{ \$65,000 \$32,437 Tls. 98,000 Tls. 410,479 Tls. 62,000 Tls. 81,100 Tls. 50,000 }	£172,370	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8 for a/c 1907)	4 1/2 %	{ \$45 \$45 buyers }
Star Ferry Company, Limited	{ 10,000 10,000 }	{ \$10 \$10 }	{ \$5 \$5 }	{ Tls. 98,000 Tls. 410,479 Tls. 62,000 Tls. 81,100 Tls. 50,000 }	{ 1137 1137 }	{ \$1.00 for year ending 31.12.1907 \$1.00 for year ending 31.12.1907 }	{ 4 % 4 % }	{ \$25 buyers \$124 buyers }
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	10,000	£1	£1	{ Tls. 98,000 Tls. 410,479 Tls. 62,000 Tls. 81,100 Tls. 50,000 }	18,730	Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 6 for 1906	12 1/2 %	Tls. 47 buyers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	100	100	450,000	9,218	\$8 for year ending 31.12.06	...	\$113
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	100	100	ne	\$15 sales
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	10,000	10.50	10.50	100,000	8,935	Tls. (8 1/2) for year ending 31.8.06	5 %	Tls. 80 sellers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	100,000	£1	£1	{ £150,000 \$84,393 }	£11,555	Final of 1/6 (No. 9) for 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 15 sellers
South Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	{ 10,000 10,000 }	{ £1 £1 }	{ £1 £1 }	{ £150,000 \$84,393 }	{ £11,555 £11,358 }	{ Final of 1/6 (No. 9) for 1907 Final of 1/6 (No. 9) for 1907 }	{ 7 1/2 % 7 1/2 % }	{ Tls. 15 sellers \$8 }
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	£25	£25	\$4,174	10,335	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	12 1/2 %	\$14
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	10,000	£10	£10	{ \$23,112 \$30,000 \$100,000 }	3,047	Interim of \$2 for six months ending June 30th 1907	6 1/2 %	{ \$55 old \$53 new }
Do. do. (new)	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$23,112 \$30,000 \$100,000 }	3,047	Interim of \$2 for six months ending June 30th 1907	6 1/2 %	{ \$55 old \$53 new }
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	£10	£10	{ \$100,000 \$50,000 }	£41,442	Final of \$4 making \$8 for 1907	8 1/2 %	\$90 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	15,700	£100	£100	{ \$1,000,000 \$487,110 Tls. 10,000 Tls. 19,100 Tls. 75,000 }	10,459	{Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for six months ending 31st October, 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 80 ex d. & b.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	16,000	£100	£100	{ \$1,000,000 \$487,110 Tls. 10,000 Tls. 19,100 Tls. 75,000 }	10,459	Interim of Tls. 8 for account 1907	8 1/2 %	Tls. 211 sales
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	£100	{ Tls. 15,000 \$10,000 }	Tls. 3,388	Tls. 6 for 14 1/2 months ending 28.2.07	6 %	Tls. 105
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	20,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	10,000	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	10 %	\$224 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	50,125	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,000 \$1,000 }	9,178	\$1.80 for 1906	13 %	\$14 sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000 \$1,000 }	10,925	\$4 for 1st half-year ending 30.6.07	7 1/2 %	\$105 1/2
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000 \$1,000 }	3,911	Final of \$3 1/2 making in all \$7 for year ending 31.12.07	7 %	\$100
Compreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000 \$1,000 }	4,62	70 cents for 1907	7 %	\$10 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	1,000	\$50	\$50	one	653	\$4 for 1907	7 %	\$25
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 10	£1.50	{ Tls. 1,523,045 \$1,470,000 }	Tls. 107,517	{Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making in all Tls. 5 for 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 105 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	31,541	Final of \$2.10 making in all \$4.10 for year ending 31.12.07	8 1/2 %	\$49
COTTON MILLS.								
Wan Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	11,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 23,276 \$60,000 }	8,807	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ended 31.10.1907	4 1/2 %	Tls. 54
Wan Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$60,000 \$60,000 }	14,269	50 cents for year ending 31.7.07	5 1/2 %	\$9
Wan Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 150,000 none }	Tls. 85,519	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 %)	...	Tls. 55 sellers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	1,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 28,757 none }	11,50,663	Tls. 8 for 1906	...	Tls. 75
Do. do.	4,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 28,757 none }	11,50,663	Tls. 50 for 1906	...	Tls. 270
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Wells Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	1,604	12/6	12/6	{ £1,209 none }	£638	1/3 per share for 1906	9 %	\$74
China-Borneo Company, Limited	10,000	\$12	\$12	{ none none }	Nil.	\$1 for 1904	...	\$104 sales
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 50,000 none }	Tls. 389	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905	...	Tls. 48 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ none none }	\$25,000	60 cents for year ended 18.2.06	...	16 sellers
Do. do. (special shares)	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ none none }	\$25,000	60 cents for year ended 18.2.06	...	16 sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$120,000 \$60,000 }	\$3,593	80 cents for 1907	9 %	\$9 sales
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$5,000 \$5,000 }	\$2,974	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.07	7 1/2 %	\$17
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000 \$1,000 }	\$10,804	Interim of 50 cents per share for a/c 1907	8 1/2 %	\$11 1/2 sellers
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ \$186,000 \$186,000 }	\$15,002	\$2 1/2 for year ending 28.2.07	10 1/2 %	\$23 1/2 sales
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ none none }	\$2,953	\$1 per share for year ending 28.2.07	6 1/2 %	\$15
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$12,000 \$12,000 }	\$4,578	Final of \$1 1/2 making in all \$19 for 1907	8 1/2 %	\$225 ex div.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$50,000 \$4,212 }	\$4,212	Interim of 50 cents per share for a/c 1907	8 %	\$20 sales
Maatschappij tot Mijn- en Landbouw- exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ Tls. 24,500 Tls. 27,003 }	Tls. 17,127	Final of Tls. 7 1/2 and bonus of Tls. 2 1/2 mak- ing in all Tls. 3 1/2 for 1907	8 %	Tls. 420 sellers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ none none }	\$2,555	\$1 per share for period from 19th Oct. to 30th Apr. 07	8 %	\$2
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ none none }	Nil.	\$7 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	{ none none }	Nil.	Interim of Tls. 3 1/2 for account 1907	...	Tls. 108 sellers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 7,990 }	Tls. 7,990	Interim of Tls. 3 1/2 for account 1907	...	Tls. 108 sellers
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 67,323 Tls. 4,000 }	Tls. 9,751	Tls. 4 for 1905	...	Tls. 40 sellers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 4,000 Tls. 8,000 }	Tls. 3,354	Final of Tls. 5 and Tls. 10 for 1906	...	Tls. 45 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 24,500 Tls. 75,000 }	Tls. 7,843	Final of Tls. 9 making in all Tls. 14 for 1907	10 1/2 %	Tls. 133 1/2 ex d.
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,350	£20	£20	{ Tls. 190,000 Tls. 85,592 }	Tls. 85,592	{Interim of 15/- for account 1907 (old) Interim of 11 1/3 for account 1907 (new)	...	Tls. 375 sales
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ none none }	Dr. \$41,934	None	...	\$20
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	{ none none }	\$478	40 cents for year ending 31.5.07	6 1/2 %	\$6 sellers
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	1,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000 }	Tls. 201	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07	5 %	Tls. 97 sellers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ none none }	Tls. 211	50 cents for 1907	5 %	\$10 buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$4	{ \$35,000 \$35,000 }	\$1,360	{80 cents on 9,900 ord. shares and \$10.80 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07	8 %	\$10
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	9,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$300,000 \$25,000 }	\$5,482	Interim of 30 cents for account 1907	6 1/2 %	\$10 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ none none }	\$41	{Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	...	\$3 1/2 buyers

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 5710

庚四初月二年四十三緒光

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1908.

五拜禮

號六月三英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS 15,550,000

Branches and Agencies.

TOKIO, CHEFOO,
Kobe, TIENTSIN,
OSAKA, PEKIN,
YAGASAKI, NEWCHOWANG,
LONDON, DALNY,
LYONS, PORT ARTHUR,
NEW YORK, ANTUNG,
SAN FRANCISCO, LIOYANG,
HONOLULU, MUKDEN,
ROMHAY, TIE-LING,
SHANGHAI, CHANG-CHUN,
HANKOW.

Head Office—YOKOHAMA

HONGKONG:—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposit:—
For 12 months 5% p.a.
" 6 " 4% " "
" 3 " 3% " "

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1907. [23]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES
IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND
THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD \$3,250,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222
RESERVE FUND GOLD \$3,250,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE:

60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:

THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF

ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE

WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description
of Banking and Exchange Business,
receives Money in Current Account at the
rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and ac-
cepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3% " "
" 3 " 2% " "

No. 4, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1908. [25]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL- MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Fl. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).
RESERVE FUND Fl. 5,378,375
(about £448,000).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai,
Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon,
Tegal, Pecalongan, Pasoeroean, Tjilatjap,
Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota-
Radja (Acheen), Bandjermasin.
Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colom-
bo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bang-
kok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy,
Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney,
New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS

BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for
collection Bills of Exchange, issues
letters of credit on its Branches and corre-
spondents in the East, on the Continent, in
Great Britain, America, and Australia, and
transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily
balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.

Do. 6 do. 4% do.

Do. 3 do. 3% do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1907. [26]

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

AID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:—
Sterling \$1,500,000 at 2/11= \$11,000,000

Silver \$13,500,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick, Chairman.

G. Friesland, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

A. Fuchs, Esq., E. Shullim, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq., R. Shewan, Esq.

C. R. Lenmann, Esq., H. A. W. Slade, Esq.

G. H. Medhurst, Esq., H. E. Tomkins, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH

MANAGER:

Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS:—LONDON AND COUNTY

BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG:—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent.

per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.

For 6 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.

For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1908. [24]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be
obtained on application.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS is allowed at 3 1/2 PER
CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [8]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000

RESERVE FUND £1,475,000

RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS £1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT

ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per
annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

" 6 " 3 " "

" 3 " 2 " "

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1908. [29]

DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—Sh. Taels 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin Calcutta Hamburg Hankow

Kobe Peking Singapore Tientsin

Tsinanfu Tientsin Yokohama

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND

BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussis-
che Staatsbank)

Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft.

Deutsche Bank

S. Bleichroeder

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft

Bank fuer Handel und Industrie

Robert Warshawsky & Co.

M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne, Frankfurt

Jacob S. H. Stern

Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.

Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Koeln.

Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank,
Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK,
LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.

DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT

ACCOUNTS received on terms which may be
earned on application. Every description of
Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [30]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.

MARSEILLES, LONDON and
AMSTERDAM VIA SINGAPORE
PORE, PENANG, COLOMBO
BO and PORT SAID. Socotra About 6th
Capt. W. R. Hickey March. } Freight only.

LONDON, &c., via usual Ports DELTA 7th March. } Sa. Special
of Call. Capt. C. L. Daniel Noon. } Advertisement

MARSEILLE, LONDON and NUBIA About 11th } Freight and
ANTWERP Capt. F. J. Fox March. } Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1908. [7]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

THE

REAL MACKENZIE WHISKY,

VERY SPECIAL LIQUEUR.

\$21.00 PER DOZ. \$1.85 PER BOTTLE.

CLAN MACKENZIE WHISKY,

OLD MATURED.

\$14.00 PER DOZ. \$1.20 PER BOTTLE.

These Whiskies are prepared from the
choicest ingredients, correctly distilled
and aged in wood. It is the most perfect
stimulant obtainable.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE EAST—

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Telephone 97. [38]

DOW'S PORTS.



Telephone
No. 75.

Armada \$32.00 Per Dozen.

Royal Dry 27.00 " "

Invalid 25.00 " "

SOLE AGENTS:
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1908. [40]

THE CITY OF PARIS.

PARISIAN DRESSMAKERS AND COURT MILLINERS.

2, PEDDER STREET, MADAME FLINT, MANAGERESS.

Just Unpacked from Paris ex s.s. "Tonkin"

A LARGE LOT OF

NEW SPRING GOODS.

CHAMPAGNE.

G. H. MUMM & CO.

THE MOST POPULAR WINE

Can be had in the following qualities:

EXTRA DRY (Gout Americain).

BRUT (Cordon Rouge).

Sales in the United States exceed the total of
all other Brands.

Served in all Clubs and First-class Hotels,
and obtainable at all Wine Merchants in the
Colony, and from Shewan, Tomes & Co., sole
agents.

Shipping—Steamers

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO

AND

WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND
THE OHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 2,365 Tons, "POWAN" 2,338 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,260 Tons,

"KINSHAN" 1,995 Tons, "HEUNGSHAN" 1,998 Tons.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5-30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

The S.S. "POWAN" will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 P.M. from Queen Street Wharf West, returning from Canton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 P.M.

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River.

Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN" 1,651 Tons and "SUI-TAI" 1,651 Tons.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from the Wieg Lok Street

Wharf and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wharf.

On Sundays Special Cheap Excursions as per particulars at foot.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7-30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

On Saturdays, the afternoon steamer "SUI-AN" from Macao will arrive at the Douglas

Wharf.

JOINT SERVICE OF

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM" 588 Tons, and "NANNING" 559 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and

Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8-30 A.M.

Round trips take 10 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are

lighted throughout by electricity.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAY, the 8th March, the Company's Steamship "HEUNGSHAN" will depart
from the Company's Wharf at 9 A.M. Returning from Macao at 3-30 P.M.

Popular Excursion Rates as usual.

N.B.—The S.S. "SUI-AN" and "SUI-TAI" will not run on Sunday, the 8th instant.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LD.,
HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),
opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [6]

Hotels.

KOWLOON HOTEL,

HONGKONG.

NEEDS NO ADVERTISING.

World-Wide Reputation.
The only First-class Hotel in Kowloon.
Most Charming and Popular Resort in the
Colony.
Electric Lights, Fans and Call Bells.
Bath Rooms attached to Each Room.

Unrivalled for Comfort and Cuisine.
Thoroughly Up to Date with Every Modern
Luxury.
Billiards and Bowling Alleys.
Moderate Terms and No Extras.
Modern Management.

Telegraphic Address:

"CHEF" HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 84

O. E. OWEN,

Proprietor.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

(TELEGRAMS—VICTORIA—SHAMKUN),
SHAMKUN, CANTON,
ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.
H. HAYNES,
Manager.

MACAO HOTEL,

(TELEGRAMS—FARMER—MACAO),
MACAO, CHINA,
IN THE CENTRE OF THE PRAIA GRANDE.

BOTH HOTELS ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED AND UNDER EXPERIENCED
EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE FOR RESIDENTS AND
TOURISTS.

Wm. FARMER, Proprietor.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUMMER'S GAP, THE PEAK, NEAR THE TRAM TERMINUS, TEL. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1908.

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1907.

A. F. DAVIES,

Manager. [3]

CONNAUGHT HOTEL,

HONGKONG.

A FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN HOTEL

SITUATED IN THE MAIN STREET NEAR THE BANKS AND PRINCIPAL OFFICES.

STRICTLY EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

Wines and Spirits of the very Best Quality.

Bath to Every Room.

Hot and Cold Water Throughout.

Hotel Launch Meets all Steamers.

Intimations.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

BOOT & SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Smart Footwear for Every Occasion.

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AMERICAN SHAPES.

Stylish SHOES, Smart BOOTS, Comfortable SLIPPERS.

LATEST MODELS, CORRECT STYLE, SUPERIOR FINISH.

Wm. POWELL, LTD.,
Des Vaux Road,
and
28, Queen's Road,
HONGKONG.

"SHARES—SIMPLY SHARES."

BROKER AND THE CAUSE OF HIS INSOLVENCY.

The following is taken from the Singapore Free Press of 28th ult.:—
"Oh! shares, shares, and nothing else!" was the reply of Harold Latham, broker, at his public examination in bankruptcy, when asked to account for his insolvency. Debtor yesterday appeared before Mr. Justice Sercombe Smith in the Council Chamber and for nearly the whole of the morning he was under examination, the information elicited being interesting, and throwing an instructive light on the pitfalls of forward selling and the refusal of people to take up the share—with a falling market and loss as the sequel.

Mr. Emerson appeared with the acting Official Assignee.
Mr. Montagu Harris said he appeared for a creditor and would cross-examine the debtor, and the Acting Official Assignee said there was no objection provided he had a written authority from the creditor. Counsel had not this written authority. His client lived in Taiping.

THE FIRM'S COMMENCEMENT.
Debtor, Harold Latham, went into the box, and said at the time of his failure his occupation was that of exchange, share, shipping, coal and produce broker. The name of his firm was Latham and Co. and he was sole partner. The firm started business on April 1, 1902, as Latham and Co. From that time till now he had been the sole partner. He first arrived in Singapore in 1899. He came out first to a merchant firm—Syms and Co. and he went to Java, for them. He left Java for England in 1883 and returned a year later, when he started his business as a broker as H. Latham, with no partners, until 1897. Then Mr. J. G. Mac-taggart joined as a partner. They went on to March 31, 1902, when they dissolved partnership, by mutual consent. Then he started Latham and Co. which went on to the time of his bankruptcy. His capital at the time was perhaps \$1,000 which was already in the business.

His lordship: "What was your balance at the bank?"

Debtor: "A few hundred dollars." When they dissolved they had very heavy losses. He collected the assets of Latham and Mac-taggart and paid the liabilities.

The Judge: "Which were the greater?"

Debtor: "The liabilities. I went into liquidation." Bankrupt added to the Official Assignee, that they compromised some debts. He started with a clean sheet. The books he kept were cash, and day books, journal, and ledger and progress books—"contract books that brokers keep." They were audited by Mr. Rennie in 1904 which was the only time Latham and Co.'s books were audited. A Chinese clerk once a month made out a balance sheet. Asked if he made money in 1902, debtor said, "Yes." Roughly they must have made a profit of about \$1,000 a month next year, and all the time until the end of 1905 they made about \$1,500 a month. A year later they lost money.

He accounted for this by selling shares forward at a loss, debtor replied to the Judge.

On January 3, 1908, he filed his own petition. The office expenses in 1907 were monthly over \$1,000. He remitted home £500 for his family in 1907 and his personal expenses were about \$500 a month. He had four children at home.

"Did you as Latham and Co. have a banking account?"

Debtor: "Yes, with the Hongkong, the Chartered and Mercantile. Literally we dealt mostly with the Mercantile Bank because we got facilities in the way of an overdraft."

A BORNEO TIMBER CONCESSION THAT FAILED.

He was interested in a timber concession in Borneo in 1902 with Mr. David and Mr. L. Anderson. They were three partners. He put into the concern no capital, but he had a share, because David and he had the concession. Mr. David got the concession and gave him a half share because witness had rendered him services. David had a good title from the Dutch Government as far as he knew then but now it was cancelled. Mr. Anderson put the money in, \$10,000, and put \$3,000 more in afterwards. They had three equal shares in the concession. The business went on two or three years and they paid three years' rent to the Sultan at 100 guilders a month. They never made any profit. The concession was lost because they did not pay any rent. He found it was impossible to make money out of it, so he stopped it. He had one liability—they took in a Chinaman, and they thought he was a partner. The Judge decided he was not. He was sued and debtor had to pay \$6,000. He had paid all but \$1,600 of it. This venture began in August 1902. Debtor also had to pay \$1,250 for land he rented in Singapore "to store timber." He took a lease for five years and got it cancelled. There was now no other liability on the concession. David owed him \$10,000—his share of the loss in the venture. Witness had paid all the liabilities. There were \$30,000 spent. Anderson put \$13,000 and witness paid everything else.

WHAT CAUSED IT.

"What do you consider the cause of your insolvency?"

Witness: "We sold shares, forward people could not take them up and they had to be resold at a loss."

"Shares, shares—nothing else!" said witness, were the cause of his bankruptcy. "I looked after coal and produce," added debtor.

"Is your life insured?" asked Mr. Bodeley.

"Yes," was the answer. "For £2,000. The policy is in my children's name." Witness said he had had a loan on the policy for \$4,000.

The Official Assignee: "If it is in your children's name how did you get the loan?"

Debtor: "I can't tell you that, but I got it."

He had a judgment on a promissory note against David for \$3,000 about a year ago. He got nothing. David was at Pontianak. Witness had signed a promissory note with Anderson.

Chiefly over share transactions, \$10,000 signed

some years ago, in 1905. He had paid \$6,000 of this off—the last payment being in Sept. 1907. The Official Assignee: "I take it your failure was due to your December settlement?"

Debtor: "Yes." The November settlement was not in their favour. They lost \$1,500 in Paubs. The sum total of settlements to November was in their favour.

"Were you solvent at the end of November?" was the next question.

"Yes," debtor replied. "I thought I was solvent, and expected to be in December if people paid alright."

Yap Yow Teck was witness' largest debtor in shares—\$15,000. There were cases where they had delivered shares and people did not pay. Tan Hood Guan, \$17,500. As far as he knew scrip was delivered and he did not pay. They were equally paid the same day. They did a large forward contract business to December and also in the present year. They had sold forward shares they had not bought.

"You acted both as brokers and jobbers," the Official Assignee queried.

"Yes," said Latham, "we did. We ought not to have done, but we did." He put on the contract "Account Principal."

His lordship: "And this meant there was a person behind you for whom you bought shares?"

"But," went on the Official Assignee, "in a good many cases you did this when there was nobody behind you. Don't you think people assumed there was?"

Latham: "I don't know what they assumed. They certainly never asked."

On Dec. 13, he owed the Mercantile Bank \$11,500, on an overdraft. On the 30th they paid in a cheque for \$10,000 and the manager would not let him take out \$11,500. Mr. Hogg told him "the bank was going to keep this \$11,500, and the manager, asked by witness, why, (as he had before promised to let him pay out cheques as much as he put in) said "circumstances had changed." Witness saw the manager, when he did not make up his mind. Next day, however, he said he had made up his mind to stick to the money. Between Dec. 30 and Jan. 3 the whole of the overdraft had been wiped out. Up to the 30th he was fully under the impression that the overdraft would remain there. The Mercantile Bank once refused to honour a cheque he drew on them—on the 3rd, he thought. This was for \$1,771, in favour of E. Solomon. The cheque of \$20,000, paid into the Mercantile Bank, was paid to him by Mr. MacMillan. There was also owing from the same source \$10,000. The cheque never came to the office. Mr. Hogg, he thought paid, it to Mr. Manasseh, direct. On Dec. 24, he paid \$1,700 to Manasseh, and on the 31st, still owed \$1,071. If this cheque for \$10,000 was paid him on the 2nd he was paid in full. Had the cheque come to the office he would have stopped it. It was not given by his instructions. The \$2,000 from Mr. MacMillan was a payment on account. They had bought and sold for him.

The Official Assignee asked no more questions, and Mr. Harris asked for a postponement in order to get the authority to appear previously referred to.

On behalf of a creditor Mr. Bodeley asked if 300 Serondahs were bought from Mr. Schultzer of the German Bank. He did not know how the transaction took place. He knew the shares had not been paid for—there was no money.

The examination was adjourned.

Intimations.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP £1,000,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c. Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise. Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.

Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1907. 148

THE EASTERN CYCLE CO.

3, ARSENAL STREET, WANCHAI.

BICYCLES--BICYCLES.

CHEAP SALE.

FOR A SHORT PERIOD ONLY.

COMMENCING FROM JANUARY 10, 1908.

MACHINES

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN FITTED WITH 2 and 3 SPIT GEAR,

OF ALL GRADES and GUARANTEED ENGLISH MAKES.

All Prices to suit individual requirements.

BICYCLE ACCESSORIES:

LAMPS (gas and oil), BELLS, TYRES, CYCLOMETERS, INFLATORS, SPANNERS, AND EVERY OTHER REQUISITE FOR CYCLISTS.

NEW BICYCLES FOR HIRE.

REPAIRS UNDERTAKEN. EXCHANGES EFFECTED.

THE EASTERN CYCLE CO.,

3, ARSENAL STREET, WANCHAI.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1908. 111

Intimations.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world, and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL ADVERTISING CLETEAS.

is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

JAUDRECK, MAOBBEOR & Co., Hongkong.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF A TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. UN CHAK WING, trading as the SEU LOONG firm at No. 306, Des Vaux Road, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, has, on the 17th day of December, 1907, applied for the Registration, in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Mark, viz.:

The words OWL BRAND surmounted by a distinctive device of an Owl and the Wax impression of a seal bearing a similar device and the words SEU LOONG, Hongkong. Below are the words SEU LOONG.

In the name of the said UN CHAK WING, who claims to be the sole proprietor thereof.

The Trade Mark is intended to be used by the Applicant in respect of the following goods, in the following class, viz.:

CLASS 42, IN RESPECT OF CHINA SOY.

A facsimile of such Trade Mark can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, and also at the Offices of the Undersigned.

Dated the 10th day of January, 1908.

HASTINGS & HASTINGS, 38, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, Solicitors for the Applicant.

100

WHERE ARE YOU GOING?

WHY TO CHAZALON & CO.

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Where I am sure to find the best

FRENCH BONBONS,

LIQUEURS,

BURGUNDY,

BORDEAUX,

CHAMPAGNE

and CLARET.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1908. 53

PAET BREWING COMPANY, MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES

ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

BY SIEMSEN & Co.,

Agents for HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1907. 151

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.00 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$8.00 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1907. 152

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"BORNEO."

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 4 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 7th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

HONGKONG, 10th March, 1908. 17

Consignees.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"SAMBIA."

Captain Müller, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th proximo, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th proximo, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 29th February, 1908. 173

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "PATHAN,"

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th proximo will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 31st proximo, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 7th proximo, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & Co., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 29th February, 1908. 174

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "SIKH,"

FROM NEW YORK AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th instant will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 31st instant, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & Co., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1908. 175

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"BELGRAVIA."

Captain Rildbrandt, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1908. 176

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"PALMA."

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From Persian Gulf, ex R.I.S.N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 6th March, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 29th February, 1908. 177

Consignees.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"SAMBIA."

Captain Müller, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th proximo, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th proximo, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS,

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

DEPOT FOR THE FINE PRODUCTS

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co., LONDON.

'TABLOID' BRAND PRODUCTS. 'SOLOID' BRAND PRODUCTS. 'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT. 'KEPLER' SOLUTION OF GOD LIVER OIL IN MALT EXTRACT. BEEF AND IRON WINE (B.W. & Co.) 'DARTING' LANOLINE PREPARATIONS. 'HAZELINE', 'HAZELINE CREAM', 'HAZELINE SNOW' &c., &c., &c. 'TABLOID' MEDICINE CHESTS, AND POCKET MEDICINE CASES.

The Fine Products of BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co., are prescribed by leading Physicians all over the World.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Hongkong, 15th February, 1908.

At communications intended for publication in 'The HONGKONG TELEGRAPH' should be addressed to The Editor, 1, The House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address. Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager. The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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MARRIAGE.

On February 29, 1908, at Shanghai, JOHN ALEXANDER ROSS, of the Bank of India, Australia, and China, to ELLA WATSON, youngest daughter of the late Rev. John Whyte, Moyess, Nairnshire, and of Mrs. Whyte, Hermonhill, Dundee, Scotland.

DEATHS.

On Saturday, February 29, 1908, at Tse tin, the beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. K. F. MELCHERS, aged one year and a half.

On March 1, 1908, at Hongkong, GRACE ADELAIDE HILL, aged nine years and eight months.

On March 1, 1908, at Shanghai, JOHN COUGH QUICK of Hall & Holz Ltd., Shanghai, aged 50 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1908.

THE AMENDED COMPANY LAW.

The recent Ordinance passed by the Legislative Council of Hongkong, at the initiation of influential representatives of British firms and Corporations in Shanghai, to amend the Companies' Ordinance in respect to "Local Registers," appears to have been received with satisfaction at the Northern Port, if the commendation accorded to the amended law by the senior paper there is a criterion of public feeling in the matter. The N. C. D. News notes the passing of the new law in a leading article, and says:—"Registered under the Hongkong Ordinances" is a sufficiently familiar title in local business, to justify detailed reference to the amendments recently brought into force in Hongkong to the Companies Ordinance, 1863, which has hitherto formed the basis of company legislation in the Far East. In the ab-

sence of any machinery for the registration of companies with limited liability, the practice adopted in the early days of Shanghai was for undertakings of this nature to carry on business under the provisions of Deeds of Settlement. Gradually, however, advantage was taken of the Ordinance passed by the Hongkong Government in 1865 enabling companies to be registered as Limited Liability Companies in that Colony, and within the last fifteen years the transference from amenability to Deeds of Settlement to the jurisdiction of Hongkong has been rendered complete. Accordingly, companies carrying on their business entirely outside Hongkong and having no property of any kind in the Colony, as well as companies whose whole business is carried out within the Colony, are liable to the 1865 Ordinance and Amending Ordinances, which have hitherto made no distinction between the two classes. Under the provisions of these Ordinances each company must have its registered office within the Colony and must keep at that office its register of shareholders. The latter clause has been more

honoured in the breach than in the observance; but the appointment of a new Registrar at Hongkong brought with it an attempt not only to insist upon the strict letter of the law, but also to add to the Colony's revenue by levying duties on all transfers and by claiming probate duty on shares even when the whole estate of the deceased shareholder was entirely unconnected with Hongkong. It will be remembered that on February 7 of last year an influential meeting of representatives of British Companies in Shanghai was held to consider the proposals of the Hongkong Government, and it is legitimate to conclude that the representations that were the outcome of the action then taken led to the final settlement of the whole question, as embodied in the new Law known as the Companies (Local Registers) Ordinance, 1907, the full text of which appears on another page. The number of the companies registered under the Hongkong Ordinances but having their head office away from Hongkong has now attained formidable proportions, while their capital must aggregate over Tls. 30,000,000. It is befitting, therefore, that due consideration should be shown to such interests, and we may welcome the appearance of a new Ordinance devoted exclusively to these companies. In general it follows the lines of the Companies (Colonial Registers) Act 1883. The Governor-in-Council is empowered to relieve a company from the necessity of keeping its register at the registered office in Hongkong, which has to be supplied only with a copy of every entry in its register or registers "as soon as conveniently may be after such entry is made." In return for the protection of British Law, however, an annual fee at the rate of four cents for every hundred dollars of its paid up capital will be levied from each company. All transfers of shares not executed within the Colony of Hongkong are to be exempt from stamp duty; while the share or other interest of a deceased member registered in a local (away from Hongkong) register will not be liable to probate duty in the Colony. It will thus be seen that a satisfactory compromise has been effected; companies not domiciled in Hongkong, but enjoying in some measure the protection of its law, make an annual contribution in the form of a licence fee to the revenue of the Colonial Government and are freed from vexatious exactions which would press unduly upon corporations and individuals. The representatives of British firms in Shanghai may be congratulated upon the ready way in which the Hongkong authorities have met their wishes, and at the same time it will not be forgotten that they are indebted to the Committee of the China Association for having prepared the ground for the influential meeting of twelve months ago.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The French mail of the 4th February was delivered in London on the 5th inst.

The authorities in Tokyo have published a denial of the report that, in order to meet a financial panic in Japan, they are endeavouring to raise Japanese bonds in London and New York.

A BATCH of ten deportees was landed in the Colony this morning from Singapore. They were taken charge of by the police on landing and, as usual, returned to their homes in the interior.

COMMANDER Sims, naval aide-de-camp to President Roosevelt, admits that he gave to McClure's Magazine the information on which the article attacking the United States Navy was based.

SHORTLY after 1 o'clock to-day Lady Lugard arrived at Black Pier from Government House, to embark on board the P. & O. s.s. *Marmora* for Shanghai. H.E. Mr. Frederick Lugard, accompanied by Capt. Taylor, A.D.C., saw her to the ship. The party boarded the *Marmora* for the *Marmora*. Lady Lugard proceeds to the North for a short change, having been suffering from slight indisposition recently. The *Marmora* left for Shanghai at 5 p.m. to-day.

H.E. Mr. Tiao-lung, the new Chinese Minister to Washington, has arrived in San Francisco. He is reported to be the bearer of a plea from China for the preservation of her sovereignty in Manchuria.

THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Co. Ltd., announces that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending February 22, 1908, amounted to 15,192 tons and the sales during the period to 15,193 tons.

INTELLIGENCE from Peking states that, with regard to the arrest of the Japanese Minister, Tatsu Maru, the Japanese Minister has written to the Waiwupu, threatening that a great responsibility will fall upon the shoulders of the Chinese Government, if the latter does not comply with Japan's request.

It is reported that the Dowager Empress of China intends to retire immediately, giving to the Emperor full political power, and appointing Grand Councilors Chang Chih-tung, Yuan Shih-kai and Sun Chih-ting advisers to the Throne. In case the advisers fail to decide any question, the Dowager Empress will decide it.

THE *Noun Vremya* of St. Petersburg declares that the vigour with which the fortification of the Philippine Islands is being pushed forward indicates a determination on the part of the United States to support the open door policy in Manchuria. A semi-official statement from Berlin denies that secret proposals have been received from the United States on the subject of Manchuria.

CHEUNG TAK, a ship coolie, who, until the 4th instant, was employed by the Paris Toilet Company, of 13, Queen's Road Central, was arrested yesterday in Becclesfield Arcade on a charge of theft. It was stated that between the 6th ult. and 3rd instant two bottles of perfume and three towels went missing from the store. On the 4th Cheung did not turn up for duty and suspicion fell on him. When he was apprehended, one of the missing towels was found in his room. He was also charged with absconding himself from his work without permission. At the Police Court, he was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

By kind permission of Major E. W. R. Stephenson and Officers Commanding, the Band of the Third Battalion "The Duke of Cambridge's Own" (Middlesex Regiment) will play the following programme of music, during dinner, at the Hongkong Hotel, to-morrow, the 7th inst.:

March—"Under the Double Eagle".....Wagner
Valse—"La Gioconda".....Bucalossi
Selection—"Gondoliers".....Sullivan
Overture—"The Maid of the Mill".....Berlioz
Minuet—"Ella-Claudio".....Mendelssohn
Selection—"Dolmetsch".....Boccherini
Galop—"Gleichen Carriere".....Rubert
Regimental Marches.
God Bless the Prince of Wales.
God Save the King.

LIMEHOUSE Causeway was asv at midnight on Saturday last (Feb. 1) when the Chinaman began his New Year celebration. Limehouse Causeway is a narrow street in dockland, in the neighbourhood of Ratcliffe. An incessant fusillade of crackers was the first intimation the visitors had that they were in Chinatown. A knocking at the door of one of the shops, closely shuttered and barred, gained the party, with their Chinese guide, admittance, after the withdrawing of numerous bolts. The shop entered was so small that it was quite filled. It was a corner shop. Two candles and a small light burned in front of a miniature altar. On the floor before the light were offerings of fruit, while at the back were Chinese characters on a scarlet background. New Year's Eve in Chinatown is a "free" night. Nothing must be paid for. Possibly the greatest interest attached to what is now commonly known as the opium den. The shop, in common with the other shops of the Causeway, contained a typical example of the real opium house as it is found in Chinatown, in the East End of London.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:

Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf Co.	\$100
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.	50
J. D. Hutchinson & Co.	50
Meyer & Co.	50
Oskar Shoen-Kalish	50
A. S. Watson & Co.	50
Dannys & Bowley	25
Gibb Livingston & Co.	25
Douglas S. S. Co., Ltd.	25
Brutton & Hett	25
A. F. Arculli	25
Gilman & Co.	25
Fairall & Co.	25
British American Tobacco Co.	25
Cavajies Pallanjes & Co.	25
A. M. Esabbay	25
Abdoolly Ebrahim & Co.	25
China-Export-Import Co.	25
J. D. Humphreys & Son	25
Dodwell & Co.	25
Carmichael & Clarke	25
Bradley & Co.	25
Blackhead & Co.	25
E. Osborne	25
W. Brewer & Co.	25
W. C. Boush	25

FLORIDA WATER TRADE-MARKS.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF LABELS.

SIR HENRY BERKELEY'S OBJECTIONS.

The first of a series of trade-mark prosecutions which are likely to follow, shortly, was opened at the Magistracy, this afternoon, before the first police magistrate—Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz. The complainant in the action was Mr. A. W. Lamperle, of Messrs. Melchers and Company, and the defendant, the proprietors of the Kwong Sang firm, of 246, Des Voeux Road Central. They were accused of selling and keeping for sale bottles of perfume which bore false labels.

Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. H. V. Deacon, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the prosecution. Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. K. Holmes, represented the defendant firm.

When the case was called the defendants did not appear. This fact was brought to the attention of Sir Henry Berkeley, who said: "Call the case and prove service of summons, and I will have an objection to make."

Detective Sergeant Watt stepped into the witness-box and spoke to serving the summons on the master of the defendant firm, at 246, Des Voeux Road—the goldown of the Kwong Sang firm. "The man gave his name as Leung Lum, and said he was the master."

Mr. Slade—As there is no appearance of the defendant I ask for a warrant for his arrest.

Sir Henry—I take objection to the point—His Worship—You appear for the defendant firm?

Sir Henry—Yes, under protest. His Worship—Under protest?

Mr. Slade—No man can appear in Court without stating for whom he is appearing.

Sir Henry—Yes, I can. I can show authorities.

His Worship—I would like to see them.

Mr. Slade—I object.

Sir Henry Berkeley said that the summons was invalid and could not be directed to any person. (There was no name mentioned on the summons—only the words "masters" of the Kwong Sang.)

Mr. Slade—Unless my friend states for whom he is appearing your Worship cannot hear him.

Sir Henry—I appear for the masters of the Kwong Sang firm, to make an objection.

His Worship—You say you are appearing for the masters of the defendant firm.

Sir Henry—Under protest. His objection, he said, was that the summons was invalid because it was addressed to no person by name, but merely to the "masters." The Court had no jurisdiction to hear a complaint on a summons thus directed, inasmuch as the Magistrate's Ordinance, 3 of 1899, Section 10, Sub-sections 1 and 2, required that a summons should be directed to the person against whom the complaint was made, and should be served personally on such person or left for him at his last-known place of abode; and inasmuch as there was no provision in the Merchandise Marks Ordinance under which this specific complaint was made it was a departure from the requirements of the Magistrate's Ordinance already mentioned. It was not enough, he pursued, to address a summons to a person by title, or to the owner of premises, or to the "masters" of the Kwong Sang firm. It was not enough. For instance, if a complaint was made against one John Brown, a publican, the summons could not be addressed to "the master of a public-house." In some offences, he admitted, it could be done. The Court had no jurisdiction to entertain such a summons. There was no difficulty to get the name of the master of the shop. It could always be obtained.

Mr. Slade—There is a difficulty; we cannot get the name.

Sir Henry—There is the register.

Mr. Slade—Surely you ought to know that there is no register of firms in the Colony.

Sir Henry directed Mr. Slade to the Registrar-General's Office. There he would find the Kwong Sang firm registered. It was not for the defence to assist them to find out the name of the master of the Kwong Sang firm. His objection was a technical and legal one. A summons could not be issued to, say, the proprietor of the "Green Man Hotel," unless the particular ordinance under which proceedings were taken justified it. He asked the Court to dismiss the summons. It could then be served again in proper form and then he would be in a position to meet it.

Mr. Slade maintained that the service of the summons was proper. A summons, he said, could be served on a man personally or be left at his last-known place of residence. A name was not the only means of describing a person. The Chinese have many names, in fact nearly every Chinaman had three names, and he thought a description equally good. If there was any substance in the objection raised by his learned friend definite authorities would have been quoted, instead of the words of a learned judge in a case which he had not decided. It was misleading to quote words of a judge on a point which he did not have in his mind.

His Worship—Can I issue a warrant now?

Mr. Slade—Yes, we have already got the name from the police.

His Worship—When the application for the summons was made I pointed out to the solicitors the absence of any names.

Sir Henry—The solicitor took his own risks.

His Worship (continuing) said that he gave instructions to get the name. If the man had come up it would have been all right, but if he did not, as in many other cases, the police were sent down to get the necessary particulars.

Mr. Slade—I would ask for the summons to be amended.

Sir Henry—You can't.

His Worship—it has already been amended.

Mr. Slade—Sir Henry said that it was amended. The proper course

been taken would be to get an injunction. These prosecutions were not the proper thing. Mr. Slade said it was a most fragrant case—a most shameful case of fraud.

Sir Henry Berkeley pointed out that many firms in the Colony sold this scent.

His Worship—I am of opinion that the summons is bad.

Mr. Slade thought so also. What the defence wanted, he said, was for the summons to be dismissed. They have thousands of cases of this water in stock and in order to save the cases from being damaged while being removed to the Police Court, they have given an undertaking and a deposit of \$1,000 rather than have the goods removed from their shop to the Court. Mr. Slade said the scheme was to get the summons dismissed and then to get rid of the stuff.

This statement he later contradicted when he was told by Detective Sergeant Watt that an officer was watching the premises.

After further discussion, Sir Henry Berkeley said he would not press the objection, and a few seconds waived the objection altogether.

The summons was then amended, and Sir Henry assisted matters by giving the names of the masters of the defendant firm. They were: Leung Chak Chau, Fun Fook Tim, and Lam Shan Tim.

Mr. Slade—We will have the other—Leung Lum—the man on whom the summons was served.

Sir Henry—You will have no other.

Mr. Slade then outlined the particulars of the case. He said that the complainants were agents for Lanman and Kemp, manufacturers of the Florida water, and proceeded at some length to narrate the difficulties encountered by them to have their label registered some years back owing to the presence of other kinds of such scent in the Colony closely resembling theirs. Eventually they were registered and this case was brought. The trade-mark of Lanman and Kemp's water was of a floral design with men and women, birds and flowers in the background and in the centre the words "Florida Water." There was also a black and white label round the neck of the bottle. The words "Florida Water" were the essential portion of the mark.

His Worship asked if there was any objection as when he was acting as Attorney-General he had seen some of the correspondence.

Mr. Slade—No. In November last, he went on, the complainant became aware that the defendant firm was selling a scent in bottles very like their own and calling it "Florida Water." His client wrote to them about the matter and the defendants had the audacity to reply that they had a right to sell the stuff. At that time, Mr. Slade explained, Lanman and Kemp's trademark had not been registered in the Colony and nothing could be done. But as soon as it was there proceedings were taken.

His Worship—Am I to deal with the matter summarily?

Mr. Slade—Yes.

Sir Henry (to the Court)—In order to save you from a pitfall you will have to consult me.

His Worship—Yes.

Sir Henry—You must give me warning.

Mr. Slade (to Sir Henry)—Do you want the case to go before a jury?—Yes.

Florida water, Mr. Slade proceeded, is a geographical description. The manufacturers had been using this mark prior to 1876, and the defendant's mark was in shape and style the same, only that in their mark certain figures were deleted, and when the bottles were placed side by side the difference was obvious, but, nevertheless, it was a direct infringement of the complainant's mark.

The case was still proceeding when our representative left.

A LOVE TRAGEDY.

QUARREL WITH FIANCÉE TERMINATES IN COOLIE'S SUICIDE.

A street coolie who is only known by his friends in the Colony by his nickname—"Pu Suk"—which means "good uncle," was found at about half-past six o'clock this morning hanging to the end of a piece of cord in his cubicle at 18, Square Street, Central district. When assistance was called and the body examined it was found that the coolie had died of strangulation and that death had intervened several hours before the body was discovered.

It was customary for "Pu Suk" to leave the house each morning at five o'clock for work. This morning he was not seen about and this caused the landlady some anxiety, as the coolie was not in the best of spirits during the week. She went immediately to investigate, and the scream that she uttered after entering his cubicle was enough to bring the other boarders in a couple of seconds.

When the cubicle was entered the body was found hanging to a girdle, or waist-band which had been looped over a strong nail in the wall and knotted securely beneath deceased's chin. The man, who was fully dressed, had evidently stood upon an earthenware pillow on top of his bed, driven the nail securely into the wall, and, after attaching the cord, kicked the support from under him. His toes were just touching the bed.

The police at headquarters were informed, and the body was cut down and removed to the mortuary for burial.

A quarrel with his fiancée is stated to have driven the man to suicide. It was about a month and a half ago that Pu Suk arrived in the Colony. He had very little money, and engaged a cubicle at the Square Street. Some days later he secured employment, and about two weeks ago Pu Suk was engaged to make a love story about his fiancée. True love, as it is the saying, is a double-edged sword.

Sir Henry—You can't.

His Worship—it has already been amended.

Mr. Slade—Sir Henry said that it was amended. The proper course

WUCHOW NOTES.

RICE EXPORT PROHIBITION.

Wuchow, 4th March, 1908. The rice crop, which was an unusually good one in this district, had been harvested and the farmers having a big surplus petitioned the Wuchow Tsoai for permission to export their stocks to Canton, Fatsan, etc. The ban of prohibition, if the export of rice, had been imposed for some months, and the farmers finding themselves with big stocks on hand, asked the officials to remove the prohibition so that they could realize some money from the output of their fields. The Tsoai was very loth to grant the necessary permission, with the result that the farmers got impatient, loaded up some hundred junks with rice in bulk, and anchored the whole flotilla in the shipping fairway outside the Customs poston. The fleet of rice junks soon became a nuisance and a menace to the remainder of the shipping, and to relieve this, the Tsoai granted permission for the boats already loaded to be passed through the Customs. One of the gentry, a man named Chow, telegraphed to Chang Ning Chi, the Governor of the province at Kwei-Lin, asking that the prohibition be enforced in case of a famine and urging upon the Governor the necessity of keeping a quantity of grain in the province for granary purposes. The Governor countermanded the Tsoai's permission, and the boats with their cargoes were again detained. The farmers and junkmen getting wind of the action of Mr. Chow, proceeded to the man's house, in the City, where a demonstration of objection was made. Things looked ugly for a spell and there was a grave danger of a riot ensuing, but wiser counsels prevailed and the junkmen returned to their boats.

The farmers next proceeded to lay before the gentry the hardships they would have to endure if they were refused the right of marketing their produce, alleging that if the officials refuse to allow them to export their crops that the officials should purchase their yield of grain at current rates and relieve them of financial difficulty. It was also laid before the gentry that, in the event of a famine, rice could be imported from Hongkong steamers and landed here within 24 hours, as large stocks of Saigon rice were obtainable at Hongkong at any time. The gentry considered the matter and eventually represented matters to the Governor, who in turn gave permission for five million catties to be exported. This has been done and the fleet of junks sailed to their respective destinations yesterday.

SHIPPING.

The *Kiongsa Daily News*, a local publication, published in its issue of the 2nd inst., that negotiations were proceeding between the proposed Chinese Steamship Co. and the Wo Shun Steamship Co. for the purchase by the former of the latter's fleet of 3 West River steamers. The fleet given, as the amount of purchase money, is \$100,000. It is further said that in the event of the above deal falling through, that the new Steamship Company will endeavour to charter the Wo Shun Company's boats, with which to inaugurate their service on the West River.

Local opinion is distinctly simplistic as regards the realization of either scheme.

Messrs. Banker & Co. are in course of building locally the hull of a new motor-boat for the increase of their Wuchow-Nanning trade. The hull will be of 3' Chinese class with a Gardner motor engine, capable of driving the new vessel at an average speed of 10 knots per hour. This increase of tonnage on the Nanning run will be most welcome, the present regular service by the "Tien Koo" being inadequate to the demands of this trade.

NANNING CUSTOMS CHANGES.

Mr. E. Von Strach, Commissioner of Customs, Nanning, goes home on furlough for a year from the 1st April. Mr. T. D. Moorhead, Deputy Commissioner at Canton, has been appointed Acting Commissioner of Customs, Nanning, to relieve Mr. Von Strach.

STRANGE STORY FROM TAI HANG.

REPORT OF AN ARMED ROBBERY DOUBTED BY POLICE.

What is believed to be one of the most daring robberies that have occurred in the eastern district for some time past—if the report be true—was that which was reported to have occurred in the busy little village of Tai Hang, near Causeway Bay, early this morning.

Two men, the Vanchai police were informed, gained admittance to the first floor of No. 16, George Street, at about half-past one o'clock this morning, by climbing up a pole outside the building, smashing one of the window panes, and forcing back the bolt. In this house lives a woman with her two children.

The robber, one of whom was armed with a chopper, so the woman said, seized hold of her arm, threatening her to keep silent, they ordered her to produce her valuables. She handed them \$4 in cash, a bangle which she wore on her arm, her child's bracelet, and some other property, which was valued at \$10. Then the robbers left by the same way they came, and disappeared in the darkness.

When the police were notified of the affair, Inspector Courlay and a few detectives searched the house. They found that a quantity of jewellery still remained in the house, and enquiries were made of the residents on the ground floor, and they stated that they did not hear any unusual noise being made during the night. A description of the robbery was given to the officers by the woman, who said she could identify the men, and the police have their doubts as to the truth of the report, but they are investigating the matter.

Telegrams.

[Ruter's.]

Russia and Austria.

London, 4th March.

A Russian Note to the Powers approves of the proposed new Austrian and other railway schemes, as calculated to promote the welfare of the Balkan peoples.

In compliance with a request, Serbia has instructed the Ambassador to Constantinople to support the project of a railway from the Danube to the Adriatic.

Later.

The Tercentenary of the Foundation of Quebec.

The Prince of Wales will go to Quebec in July to represent the King at the Tercentenary of the foundation of Quebec.

The Atlantic fleet will accompany the Prince, and it is hoped that a French and an American fleet will also attend.

The French in Morocco.

France has sent a Note to the Powers, announcing the despatch of reinforcements to Casablanca, and explaining that it is not intended to modify the strictly temporary character of the operations.

The Danube Adriatic Railway.

Signor Titoni, the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in reply to the Russian Note, fully concurs, and has telegraphed to the Italian Ambassador at Constantinople to strongly support the Adriatic railway scheme.

The Austrian Ambassador to Rome has declared that Austria does not object to this.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY.

OPENING OF THE CHINKIANG TUNNEL.

On February 29, 1908, the Chinkiang tunnel was opened for the passage of trains.

This tunnel, which is just over a quarter of a mile long, was begun on September 1, 1905, when the foundation stone was laid by H. E. Quirk Tanchi, Tao-tai of Chinkiang. It has, therefore, taken two years and five months to build. It is built partly through the Loos formation, but through sandstone for the greater portion. The faces of the tunnel are built of concrete, while the interior is all lined with brickwork laid in cement.

It is satisfactory to note that, during the whole progress of the work, there had not been a single workman killed inside the tunnel. This immunity from fatal accidents speaks well of the care taken of the Chinese workmen, who were entirely new to this class of work and in what was required of them.

Beyond Chinkiang to Nanking, a distance of forty-four miles, the earthworks and bridges are already finished. Rails are laid in within four miles of Nanking and it is hoped that the line will be open to traffic early in April. The journey from Shanghai to Nanking should then occupy only seven hours and a half.—M. C. D. News.

THE CONTINUED SEIZURES IN THE WAR.

On the 3rd Feb. in the House of Commons, Mr. Fisher asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs if there were any outstanding cases with regard to compensation for damage or loss incurred by British ships during the Russo-Japanese war.

Mr. Runciman: My right hon. friend regrets to state that most of these cases are still outstanding. Though His Majesty's Government have repeatedly called attention to the case of the *Knight Commuter*, and pressed for a reply to their proposal that the matter should be referred to arbitration, no answer has, down to the present time, been received from the Russian Government. His Majesty's Government are also awaiting replies to communications they have addressed to the Imperial Government in regard to the case of the *Celcius*, and the claims arising in connection with the detention of the *Peninsular* and *Oriental* steamers *Malacca* in the Red Sea. The cases of the *Hijung*, *St. Kilda*, *Idaho*, and *Odhavara* are still pending, in various stages, before the Russian Prize Courts.

Mr. Belloe: Do I understand our Government is pressing for compensation or damages in the case of the *Malacca*?

Mr. Runciman: What our Government has done is to put forward the claims which have been made in respect of the detention of the *Malacca* in the Red Sea.

A SHIPPING DISASTER.

S.S. "CHINGPING" STRANDED

The N. C. D. News of 3rd inst. says:—The C. E. & M. S. *Chingping*, which left here for Chwangtiao on the morning of the 26th ultimo, with one passenger and general cargo, went ashore about midnight on the 27th idem on the rocks at West Point, Shih-tai Bay, near the South-east Shantung Promontory. Very little information has as yet reached Shanghai, as the nearest postal agency and telegraphic office at Weihaiwei—some thirty miles away from the scene of the wreck—but it is reported that the bow of the *Chingping* is up on the rocks, the foremast is broken, and the steamer is afloat from the bridge aft. The passenger and the mails, for Tientsin, Peking, etc., were safely landed. The *Shanghai* has left Chefoo to render assistance and at 9.30 p.m. on Sunday, the *Shanghai* and *Lighter* Co.'s tender, *Victoria*, left Shanghai for Shih-tai Bay, fully equipped with lifeboats. The *Victoria* is expected to arrive at the scene of the wreck this morning.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

THE LIANG KWANG CHINESE S.S. CO.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 4th March, 1908.
As the outcome of the West River patrol mission, the Canton Self-Government League was formed and this League has completed the preliminaries for the formation of a shipping company with a capital of \$1,000,000 in shares of \$5.00 each to place steamers on the different lines in competition with foreign shipping companies. Meetings have been held on several occasions at the headquarters for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the formation of this concern. Prospectuses have been issued to solicit subscriptions to shares and the Chinese residents in foreign countries have also been requested to take up shares. The Company is to be styled the Liang Kwang Chinese Mercantile Steamship Company, Limited, and the office has to-day been opened for the collection of shares and subscriptions.

TELEGRAPH ADMINISTRATION.

Tao-tai Wen Tsung-yao yesterday took over charge of the official department of Imperial Chinese Telegraph Administration (Canton branch) vice Tao-tai Liang, an fun, who is transferred to Swatow as foreign deputy.

A COLLISION.

At 7.30 p.m. on the 3rd instant, the Chinese junk *Hop Lai* in tow of the s.s. *Po Hop* collided with the s.s. *Sze Yuh* causing two large holes in the latter steamer's side near the deck and slightly damaging the junk.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO MANUFACTURERS.

The native manufactured products of the two provinces of Kwangtung and Honan were the best and obtained the highest honours among the goods that were sent up to the Capital for the Metropolitan Exhibition from the various provinces throughout the Empire. The Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce at Peking have now presented rewards in the shape of scrolls to the manufacturers of the two provinces through the Provincial Authorities and at the same time requested them to encourage the different manufacturers to attain a still better standard and improvement in manufacturing the goods.

RAILWAY.

The president of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, Sir Chen Liang Cheng, has forwarded a despatch to H. E. the Viceroy informing him of the opening of the two recently completed sections of the Canton-Hankow railway from Kongsun to Kwokong and thence to Sunksai on the 28th day of the 1st moon.

CEMENT WORKS.

Yesterday, Tao-tai Lau Sui-lun, director of the Canton Government Cement Works, at Honan, accompanied by a cement manufacturing expert, proceeded to Whampoa to make an investigation of the sand there, which is said to be suitable for the manufacture of cement.

FOR PUBLIC SAFETY.

In anticipation of the danger to passengers carried by the ferry boats across the river between the city of Canton and the suburb of Honan, the Police Department propose to place three pontoons along the frontage of the river on each side and three steam-launches are engaged to carry passengers.

5th March.

ARMS FOR LIMCHOW.

Yesterday, another quantity of arms and ammunition was despatched to the prefecture of Limchow under the charge of military officer Yang.

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

It is reported that the Canton-Kowloon Railway (Chinese section) will have a double track, but it is not yet ascertained whether the funds required for the purpose will be raised by the Chinese Government or by loan from the British.

CLAN FIGHT.

The local officials of the district of Nambai have reported to the Canton high authorities that a clan fight is now taking place in Sai Chiu among the people of the clans surnamed Ko, Cheung and Chan. A weiyuan has been sent to restore order.

RICE.

A number of big cargo junks has been engaged to proceed to Wuhu to import into Canton a quantity of rice, so it is hoped that, when these shipments of rice arrive, the price of the commodity will be lowered to an appreciable extent.

TRADE BUREAU.

An office for the Canton New Trade Centre Bureau was opened yesterday in Chah Fun Street inside the city, and the opening ceremony was performed by the Provincial Treasurer, many officials of the city being present.

We are requested to state that, by kind permission of the German Admiral, the Band of the Flaggship, *Friedrichsmack*, will give a concert, at the City Hall, on Saturday, the 7th inst. The proceeds of the concert will be devoted to the funds of the "Home for the Blind," at Kowloon, conducted by the Hildeheim Mission. Considering the worthy object for which the concert is held it should be largely patronised.

SHIPPING AND MAELS

MAILS DUE.

Indian (*Footang*) 7th inst.
American (*Hongkong Maru*) 10th inst.
German (*Prinzess Alice*) 11th inst., a.m.
Indian (*Kumtong*) 13th inst.

The E. & A. Co.'s s.s. *Empire* left Sydney for this port on 4th inst., via Queensland, Port and Macao.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Manila* left Manila yesterday, at noon, and may be expected here on 8th inst., a.m.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Yokohama*, American Line, left Shanghai for this port on 5th inst., and is expected here on 8th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Nikko Maru*, Australian Line, left Thursday Island, for this port via Manila on 5th inst., and is expected here on 8th inst.

CLAIM FOR PROFESSIONAL SEVICES.

MESSRS. WILKINSON AND GRIST'S SUCCESSFUL APPEAL.

JAPANESE AND FOREIGN COURTS.

In the text of judgment delivered by the Osaka Appeal Court in the suit Wilkinson and Grist against Wilkinson, an interesting point is dealt with as regards the extent to which a Japanese Court may enforce the decision of a foreign Court, remarks the *Japan Chronicle*. The case, it will be remembered, has been before the Court many times. Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist are solicitors of Hongkong, who were employed by Mr. Clifford Wilkinson to take proceedings for violation of his trade-mark "Tassan." After the conclusion of the case, they presented a bill for services rendered and money advanced amounting to ¥2,348, which Mr. Clifford Wilkinson refused to pay on the ground that the bill was excessive. Action was taken in Hongkong, and the solicitors obtained judgment, whereupon they entered a suit in the Kobe Chihō Saibōin for recovery of their account. The Kobe Court rejected the claim, but it being carried to Osaka, the Appeal Court there gave judgment reversing the decision in Kobe and ordered Mr. Clifford Wilkinson to pay the full sum claimed with costs.

In giving its reasons for the decision the Court points out that it is well understood the Japanese Courts should respect the decisions given in the Courts of the Treaty Powers, but the effect of the sovereign rights of each country is confined to the limits of its territory. For this reason, the decision of a foreign Court is not to be regarded as binding on Japanese Courts, unless it is provided by treaty, law, or ordinance that such decision should have the same effect in Japan as the decision of a Japanese Court. Nevertheless, from the point of view of evidence the decision of a foreign Court carries great weight. Articles 514 and 515 of the Japanese Code of Civil Procedure provide that a creditor desirous of executing in Japan the decision of a foreign Court must first obtain the decision of a Court for the execution of the judgment in question. But the claim in this case is not for execution of the decision of a foreign Court, and this renders it necessary for the Court to make an examination of the facts of the case.

In considering the first question at issue, as to whether the appellants were requested by the respondent to conduct suits brought against Ea Shu and Company and three other parties, for the prevention of the infringement of a trade-mark, the Court finds that, according to a letter (No. 3 of Exhibit No. 5A) addressed by appellants to respondent under date January 14th, 1903, which is proved by evidence to be authentic, the appellants (Wilkinson and Grist) asked the respondent (Clifford Wilkinson) to reply by wire if he desired them to take proceedings on his behalf against three others who were alleged to be infringing his trade-marks, as his instructions were most vaguely worded. Exhibit No. 6A shows that the respondent sent a telegraphic reply on January 21st, 1903, and requested appellants to take such proceedings. From this fact the Court concludes that the respondent instructed the appellants to proceed against Riche & Co., the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and Iram Hing Loong in addition to Ea Shu and Co. That being so, it naturally follows that the respondent must pay to the appellants the costs of these four cases. Exhibits Nos. 1, 2, and 3B, put in by the respondent as counter-evidence, are all letters written by him to the appellants between May 12th and August 3rd, 1903, after the date on which the appellants had been appointed to conduct the cases. Their meaning is very equivocal, the sequence of the points raised being very difficult to follow and those exhibits are valued as against the conclusion of the Court just quoted.

In considering the second question at issue, the amount of fees, &c., as claimed—the Court remarks that the respondent declares the amount excessive, and states that the fees charged by Singapore solicitors on similar cases conducted in Singapore were much less. The Court dismisses this plea, on the ground that a difference in fees in different places where conditions vary is natural, and it is impossible to regard a standard adopted in one country as necessarily a standard in another. Both parties in this case being British subjects, and the contract being made in Hongkong, there can be no doubt that it was their intention that English law should rule in regard to the matter of fees, &c. So far as has been expressed in the course of these proceedings, no view on this point has been expressed to the contrary by either party. The Court cannot but conclude that the amount of fees claimed, which has been fixed by the Hongkong Supreme Court according to English law, is justified. It is also evident from Exhibit No. 1A (appellants' statement of account) that the amount of fees claimed is proper. The respondent is, therefore, bound to pay to the appellants the whole of the amount claimed. The expert evidence of Mr. Byles and other evidence produced by the respondent for his defence are not accepted.

The judgment is signed by Judge Itagaki Fujio, presiding, and Judges Tanaka Toru, Mori Keiichi, Tanaka Seifu and Sakakibara Shojiro.

ASSOCIATION SHIELD COMPETITION.

THE RUSSY ELEVANT D. H.M.S. "KING ALFRED."

These elephants will play off their tie on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, at 5 p.m. The Rugby Club playing in white will be represented by the following:—J. Clark, Goal; F. G. C. and H. W. Lester, Full backs; R. Henry, F. C. Hall and P. Dutton, Half backs; A. D. Long, R. O. Hamilton, R. V. C. Water, A. G. Green and J. MacGregor, Forwards.

NAVAL NOTES.

SHIPS RE-COMMISSIONING.

After laying up for about four years the sloop *Algerine* was re-commissioned, on Wednesday, 4th inst., with a crew brought out by H. M. cruise, *Royal Arthur*. The *Algerine* will proceed to the North America and West Indies station.

The survey vessel—H.M.S. *Waterwitch*—which has done such excellent services on the Coast, was also re-commissioned on the 4th inst. She remains on the China Station.

The river gunboats—*Robin*, *Moohan*, and *Sandpiper*—had half new crews each, all of whom were brought out by the *Royal Arthur*. The cruiser proceeds shortly to Woosung with reliefs for the river gunboats *Bramble*, *Britannia*, *Thistle*, *Woodlark*, *Suifu*, *Toi* and others of the *Kinshu* type on the Yangtze. On her way back the *Royal Arthur* will embark all super-numeraries, invalids and prisoners homeward bound.

The cruiser *Monmouth*, after being re-commissioned at Colombo, returned to the China Station arriving in port this morning from the South.

VOLUNTEER CORPS ORDERS.

ALL UNITS.

Parade.—At headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, the 9th instant, for infantry drill. Sergt. Downes, 3rd Middlesex Regt., will attend.

ARTILLERY UNITS.

Parade.—At headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 10th instant, for 15 pdr. B.L. gun drill. Sergt. Bassford, R.G.A., will attend.

Parade.—At headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 11th instant, for 15 pdr. B.L. gun drill. Sergt. Cock, R.G.A., will attend.

Parade.—At headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Friday, the 13th instant, for 15 pdr. B.L. gun drill. Sergt. Bassford, R.G.A., will attend.

ENGINEER COMPANY.

Parade.—At West Fort, Kowloon, at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 11th instant, for technical instructions.

TAIKOO DETACHMENT.

Parade.—At Taikoo, at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, the 12th instant, for gun drill. Sergt. Cook, R.G.A., will attend.

GASCOIGNE SHIELD COMPETITION.

The following is the result of the Gascoigne Shield Competition held at Tai Hang Range on Saturday, the 29th February, 1908.

1st.—Right & No. 2 Company ... 268 points.
2nd.—Left & No. 1 Company ... 207 "

3rd.—Left & No. 2 Company ... 193 "
4th.—Right & No. 1 Company ... 156 "

15 pdr. B.L. gun practice will be carried out from Stoncutter's north shore gun emplacement on Saturday, March 14th.

Parade at Blake Pier at 2.15 p.m.
Dress:—Khaki uniform, helmet without badge, black boots and putties.

No member who has not attended a gun practice during the present drill season must attend this practice as otherwise he will fail to make himself efficient.

ANNUAL INSPECTION.
The annual inspection by His Excellency the General Officer Commanding the Troops, South China, will take place on the Polo Ground on Saturday, March 21st. Dress: marching order. Further orders will be issued next week.

Officers Commanding Companies should endeavour to hold a parade of the whole of their company on some evening before date of inspection for purpose of fitting marching order equipment. The infantry instructor will attend if notice is given of date and hour of parade.

JOINED.
Mr. G. H. Elliot joined the Corps on the 19th February, 1908, assigned Corps No. 1012 and posted to the Left & No. 1 Company.

Mr. H. E. Edwards joined the Corps on the 24th February, 1908, assigned Corps No. 1013 and posted to the Left & No. 1 Company.

Mr. R. Hope joined the Corps on the 24th February, 1908, assigned Corps No. 1014 and posted to the Left & No. 1 Company.

Mr. J. R. Crolius joined the Corps on the 24th February, 1908, assigned Corps No. 1015 and posted to the Left & No. 1 Company.

RESIGNED.
Gunner A. Broadbent is permitted to resign with effect from the 25th February, 1908.

Gunner T. Sergio is permitted to resign with effect from the 25th February, 1908.

Lieut. F. O. Reynolds is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony with effect from the 25th February, 1908.

LEFT HALF NO. 1 COMPANY.
On 5th inst. members not receiving notices of the commencement of the season, the Shooting Committee have decided to alter the conditions for the Lammer Cup, A and B class as follows:

Seven shoots and five to count instead of five shoots and five to count.

Four shoots have taken place and the remaining three will be held on the 2nd Sundays in March, April and May.

The fifth shoot for the Lammer Cup will take place at the Tai Hang Range on Sunday, 8th March, commencing 9.30 a.m.

ORDERLY OFFICER.
For week ending Saturday, 14th March, Lieut. M. S. Northcote.

MUSKETRY.
It is notified for information that musketry will be carried out by all units on Sunday, the 8th instant, at King's Park Range from 9 a.m. until 5 p.m. Sergt. Downes, 3rd Middlesex Regt., will attend.

Any member who has not yet completed his musketry should do so on this date. Engineer Company commences at 9 a.m., Artillery Units at 11 a.m. Ammunition will be provided at range.

RIGHT HALF NO. 1 COMPANY.
It is notified for information that the next shoot of the above Half Company will take place at Tai Hang Range on Sunday, the 8th instant, at 9.30 a.m.

Today's Advertisements.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

—MENU—

SATURDAY, March 7th, 1908.

DINNER.

HORS D'OEUVRES.
Caviars in Eggs.

SOUP.

Call's Head.
FISH.
Grilled Fish and Parsley Sauce.

ENTREES.

Stewed Beef (English Style).
Salmi of Duck.
Onion Farce.

CURRY.

Kabob.
JOINTS, &c.
Roast Lamb and Mint Sauce.
Roast Capon and Bread Sauce.
Boiled Corned Round of Beef and Carrots.
Cold Bologna Sausage and Beetroot Salad.

SWEETS.

Coffee Custard Pudding.
Strawberry Ice Cream and Fingert Cakes.
Marmalade Tarts.
Tipoy Cake.

DESSERT.

Coffee. Fruits. [29]

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. EDWARD NISSIM to Sign our Firm in Hongkong and China from this date.

E. D. SASSOON & Co. [192]
Hongkong, 6th March, 1908.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

I HAVE this day resumed charge of the HONGKONG BRANCH of the above Company.

W. H. TRENCHARD DAVIS,
Branch Manager & Underwriter.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1908. [293]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents on THURSDAY, the 26th March, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 26th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1908. [294]

LUZON SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents on THURSDAY, the 26th March, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 26th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1908. [295]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCOW.

THE Company's Steamship.

"HAICHING."

Captain Hodgins, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 10 o'clock A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS, LAURIE & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1908. [296]

OFFICE OF THE CROWN AGENTS.

Mr. Hay asked the Under-Secretary for the Colonies whether the Secretary of State was satisfied with the existing constitution and administration of the office of the Crown Agents for the Colonies; what were the arrangements and conditions under which clerks entered this office; whether they underwent a competitive examination conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners, as in the case of other Government departments; and, if not, would he say why this was not done.

Mr. Churchill: The Secretary of State informs me that he accepts generally the position assumed by his predecessors with regard to the office of the Crown Agents. The clerks in the office are not Civil servants, and are therefore not subject to the conditions under which Civil servants enter the Service. They are nominated by the Crown Agents, who are responsible for their selection and for the adequate performance of their duties.

In answer to further questions from Mr. Hay, Mr. Churchill said he could not say at the present moment whether any change would be made.

Mr. Hay asked whether a sum of a quarter of a million sterling or thereabouts was now held by the Crown Agents; and, if so, how that money was invested, by whom administered, and under what check.

Mr. Churchill: The Office Reserve Fund of the Crown Agents amounted on Dec. 31 last to £437,310. It is intended to provide for the pensions of the Crown Agents and their staff, and to cover deficiencies in the income of the office which may be caused by fluctuations of business. It is invested in securities approved by the Secretary of State. The Crown Agents are charged with the management and application under the direction of the Secretary of State. It forms a part of the accounts of the Crown Agents, which are audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

Intimations.



THE
ROBINSON PIANO

CO., LD.

AGENTS

FOR THE

FAMOUS

"VICTOR"

TALKING
MACHINES.

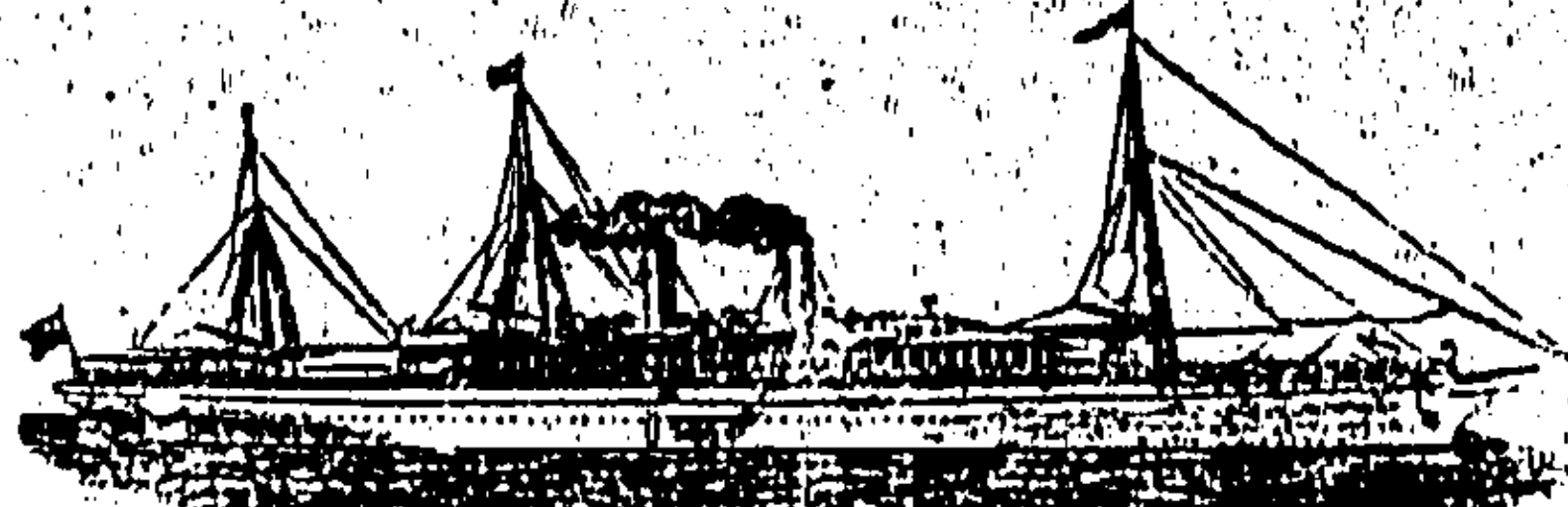
A comprehensive stock

MACHINES & RECORDS.



HONGKONG, 27th February, 1908. [15]

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under Eleven Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days Ocean Travel.

11 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 18 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).

N.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000	THURSDAY, Mar. 12th	Mar. 30th
"LENNOX"	3,700	WEDNESDAY, Mar. 25th	April 23rd
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	6,000	THURSDAY, April 9th	April 27th
"MONTEAGLE"	3,700	WEDNESDAY, April 22nd	May 16th
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000	THURSDAY, May 7th	May 25th
"GLENFARG"	3,700	WEDNESDAY, May 20th	June 18th

S.S. "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" are Freighters only and do not carry Passengers. "EMPEROR" steamships depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M., S.S. "MONTEAGLE," "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial "EMPEROR" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days, from YOKOHAMA, and 29 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence River Lines or New York £75.10. Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways, via St. Lawrence £40. Via New York £42.

First-class rates include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Intermediate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to HONGKONG, 18th February, 1908.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

For	Steamship	On
TIENTSIN VIA SWATOW	"CHEONGSHING"	SATURDAY, 7th Mar., Noon.
MANILA	"YUENANG"	SATURDAY, 7th Mar., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"TUNGSHING"	SUNDAY, 8th Mar., Daylight.
SHANGHAI	"CHONGSHING"	TUESDAY, 10th Mar., Noon.
MANILA	"LOOVSANG"	FRIDAY, 13th Mar., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE	"FOOKSANG"	FRIDAY, 13th Mar., 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	TUESDAY, 17th Mar., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN AND BACK.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The steamers *Kutsang*, *Namang* and *Fuking* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama (via Inland Sea) returning via Kobe and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe. The vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

! Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo and Tientsin.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1908.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR STRAITS TO SAIL

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"LIANGHONG"	7th Mar., 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY	"TAIYUAN"	9th " "
ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, &c.	"SHANGHAI"	10th " "
SHANGHAI	"SHANGHAI"	11th " "
MANILA	"SHANGHAI"	11th " "
HOIHOW & HAPHONG	"SHANGHAI"	11th " "
CHEFOO	"SHANGHAI"	11th " "
SHANGHAI	"SHANGHAI"	11th " "
SHANGHAI	"SHANGHAI"	11th " "
NEWCHANG	"SHANGHAI"	11th " "
CEBU & ILOILO	"SHANGHAI"	11th " "

* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried.

! Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

! Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australasia Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1908.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA	UNDAY, 8th Mar., at 2 P.M.
RUBI	2540	Almond	"	SATURDAY, 14th Mar., at Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 21st Mar., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1908.

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC
STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS and SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast)

Steamship "SAINT PATRICK" About the 16th March, 1908.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

Hongkong, 27th January, 1908.

Shipping—Steamers.

CIE. DES CHARGEURS
REUNIS.

Round the World Line.

S.S. "CEYLAN," Capt. Jouan, due here on or about the 15th March, will be despatched a few days later.

THIS Steamer, Twin-screw, 15,000, is newly built and has Superior Accommodation for 1st-Class Passengers. Only Single and Double-berth Cabin, each fitted with Electric Fan, Steam Heater, Writing Table and Wardrobe, Drawing-room, Smoking-room, Hair Dressing-room and Laundry. Doctor and Stewardess. The best line to go to Japan and America in visiting Peking and North China.

Reduced Rates of Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

Hongkong, 6th March, 1908.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA, B.C.

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer Tons Captain Sailing.

Tremont 9,666 T. W. Garlick 17th Mar.

Summit 6,232 Houston 19th Mar.

Kumak 6,232 Cowley 2nd May.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The twin-screw s.s. *Shawmut* and *Tremont* are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

! Cargo only.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to

DODD, L. & CO., LIMITED,

General Agents.

Queen's Building, Hongkong, 25th February, 1908.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at Timor, Port Darwin, and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"ALDENHAM,"

Captain St. John George, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of fresh provisions, ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a daily qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1908.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN

HONGKONG, CALLAO

AND

IQUIQUE via JAPAN PORTS

(KARATSU, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

With liberty to call at HONOLULU and SALINA CRUZ.

Steamers Tons To sail

KASATO MARU 6,100 Sometime First half of April.

! Taking Freight and Passengers to other Eastern and Western Coast ports of South America in connection with Steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Co.

For further information as to Freight and Passage, apply to

K. MATSUDA,

Manager, York Building

Hongkong, 7th February, 1908.

[18]

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" Capt. H. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAI" Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Five New Steamers have unparalleled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey \$4.

Meals \$1.25 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD.,

No. 3, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1907.

[18]

Shipping—Steamers.

CIE. DES CHARGEURS
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Queen's Building, Hongkong, 25th February, 1908.

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Hongkong, 3rd March, 1908.

[286]

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YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD.,

No. 3, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1907.

[18]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE

MR. ALEXANDER MUELLER, having left China on the 26th ult., ceased to sign our Firm per Procurator on that date. We have this day authorized Mr. HEINRICH LUDWIG MUELLER of Hongkong and Mr. LUDWIG FRIEDRICH RUDOLF LEISSING of Canton to sign our Firm's name per Procurator.

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong & Canton, 1st March, 1908. [277]

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR

and

EXPRESS TRAINS Co

(THE

GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE

TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for

the above Company, we shall be

pleased to give any information as to rates of

passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1907. [47]

To Let.

TO LET:

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd

	10 A.M.	4 P.M.
Barometer	29.83	29.73
Temperature	57	57
Humidity	92	95
Rainfall	0.14	

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIS & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT CURRENT QUOTATION, BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.	
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.			
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	12,000	\$125	\$125	{ £1,000,000 \$3,500,000 \$50,000 }	\$2,000,387	{ Final of £2 0d old and £1.10/- on new shares for 1-year ending 31.12.07	{ \$595 London £76 }	
National Bank of China, Limited	99,075	£7	£6	{ £12,735 \$12,735 \$100,000 }	\$71,293	\$2 (London 3/61 for 1907)	\$51	
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	250	100	{ £1,000,000 \$410,058 \$411,919 £125,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 48,942 }	none	\$20 for 1906	8 1/2 % \$242 1/2	
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ £1,000,000 \$3,000,000 \$50,000 £125,137.15/- \$87,628 \$159,113 \$10,000 }	Tls. 204,444	{ Final of 7/6 per share making in all 15/- for 1906—Tls. 2.65	6 1/2 % Tls. 84 sellers	
Wan On Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	2,400	£250	£100	{ £70,000 \$450,407 £125,137.15/- \$87,628 \$159,113 \$10,000 }	1,460,490	{ Final of 5/2 making \$42 for 1905 and interim of 1/2 for 1906	5 % 1850	
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	100	£50	{ £159,113 \$10,000 \$1,000,000 }	1,394,520	1/- for year ending 31.12.07	11 1/2 % { \$152 1/2 \$140 buyers }	
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	{ £320,449 \$7,616 \$1,250,483 }	\$362,980	1/- and bonus \$2 for 1905	8 1/2 % 197	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	£250	£50	{ £1,250,483 \$7,616 \$1,000,000 }	\$435,236	\$40 for 1905	12 % \$332 1/2	
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	{ £7,000 \$264,518 \$106,988 }	\$365	1/- for 1906	7 1/2 % \$13	
Shanghai Steamship Company, Limited	70,000	£50	£50	{ £106,988 \$250,000 \$175,000 \$75,270 £20,000 £60,000 £270,000 }	Nil.	\$4 for year ending 30.12.07	10 % \$40	
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd. ...	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ £10,000 \$175,000 £20,000 £60,000 £270,000 }	16,437	{ \$1 1/2 of 2nd year making in all \$2 1/2 for year ending 31.12.07	8 % 128 1/2	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) Do. (Deferred)	60,000 60,000	£5 £5	£5 £5	{ £150,000 £84,398 }	43,694	5/- for 1906 @ ex 2 1/2 = \$2.14 per share	3 1/2 % { \$39 \$27 }	
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 54,372 £400,000 \$300,000 }	Tls. 13,327	Interim of Tls. 1 1/2 for account 1907	12 1/2 % Tls. 47	
Do. (Preference)	100,000	£1	£1	{ £1,871 \$1,871 \$65,000 }	172,370	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	11 1/2 % Tls. 50 sellers	
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	{ £1,871 \$1,871 \$65,000 }	172,370	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 % 45/-	
Star Ferry Company, Limited	{ 10,000 10,000 }	{ \$10 \$10 }	{ \$5 \$5 }	{ Tls. 98,000 £410,479 Tls. 52,000 Tls. 81,200 Tls. 30,000 }	1137	{ \$1.00 for year ending 31.12.07	{ 4 1/2 % 4 1/2 % }	
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£10	{ Tls. 54,372 £400,000 \$300,000 }	18,730	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906	12 1/2 % Tls. 47 buyers	
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	100	100	{ £450,000 \$1,000,000 }	9,218	18 for year ending 31.12.06	7 % \$115 sa. and b.	
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	£100	£100	{ £100,000 \$1,000,000 }	18,935	18 for year ending 31.12.06	5 % \$15 sales	
Philippine Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	£10	£10	{ £100,000 \$1,000,000 }	18,935	Tls. (8 %) for year ending 31.12.06	5 % Tls. 80 sellers	
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £150,000 £84,398 }	411,556	Final of 1/6 (No. 9) for 1907	7 1/2 % Tls. 16 sellers	
Rauhi Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited {	150,000 50,000	£1 £1	£1 £1	{ £150,000 £84,398 }	411,556	Final of 1/6 (No. 9) for 1907	7 1/2 % \$8	
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Feuwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ £64,124 \$100,000 }	110,335	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	12 1/2 % \$14	
Hongkong & Wharfed Godown Co., Ltd.	10,000 20,000	£50 £50	£50 £50	{ £100,000 \$23,152 \$30,000 }	13,047	Interim of 1/2 for six months ending June 30th 1907	6 1/2 % { \$55 old \$53 1/2 new }	
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	£50	£50	{ £100,000 \$23,152 \$30,000 }	141,442	Final of 5/4 making \$8 for 1907	8 1/2 % \$95 buyers	
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 £487,210 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 190,100 Tls. 75,000 }	16,10,459	Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for six months ending 31st October, 1907	7 1/2 % Tls. 20 sa. & b.	
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited ...	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 487,210 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 190,100 Tls. 75,000 }	16,23,117	Interim of Tls. 8 for account 1907	8 1/2 % Tls. 21 buyers	
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,000 \$30,000 }	Tls. 3,388	Tls. 6 for 14 1/2 months ending 28.2.07	6 % Tls. 105	
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$25	\$25	{ £10,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$10,008	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	10 % \$22 1/2 buyers	
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ £100,000 \$23,152 \$30,000 }	\$10,178	\$1.80 for 1906	13 % \$14 sellers	
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd. ...	10,000	\$100	\$100	{ £100,000 \$23,152 \$30,000 }	\$10,925	4/- for 1st half-year ending 30.6.07	7 1/2 % 1103 1/2	
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	100,000	\$10	\$10	{ £100,000 \$23,152 \$30,000 }	\$3,915	Final of 3 1/2 making in all \$7 for year ending 31.12.07	7 % \$100	
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ £100,000 \$23,152 \$30,000 }	\$4,621	70 cents for 1907	7 % \$10 buyers	
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,523,045 £170,000 none }	Tls. 107,517	{ Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making in all Tls. 10 for 1907	8 % Tls. 102 buyers	
West Point Building Company, Limited	1,500	\$50	\$50	{ Tls. 1,523,045 £170,000 none }	\$1,541	{ Final of \$2.10 making in all \$4.10 for year ending 31.12.07	8 1/2 % \$49	
COTTON MILLS.								
Fwo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 23,276 \$60,000 }	Tls. 8,807	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ended 31.10.1907	4 1/2 % Tls. 56 sellers	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	175,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 23,276 \$60,000 }	\$14,269	50 cents for year ending 31.7.07	5 1/2 % 19	
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 23,276 \$60,000 }	Tls. 85,519	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 %)	Tls. 55 sellers
Lao-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 23,276 \$60,000 }	none	Tls. 8 for 1906	Tls. 75
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 23,276 \$60,000 }	Tls. 50,663	Tls. 50 for 1906	Tls. 270
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	£12 1/2	£12 1/2	{ £1,299 none Tls. 50,000 }	£638	1/3 per share for 1906	9 % \$7 1/2 sales	
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ £1,299 none Tls. 50,000 }	Nil.	\$1 for 1904	\$10 1/2 buyers
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ £1,299 none Tls. 50,000 }	Tls. 889	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905	Tls. 48 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ £1,299 none Tls. 50,000 }	\$25,000	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	9 % 16 sales	
Do. Do. special shares	10,000	\$1	\$1	{ £1,299 none Tls. 50,000 }	\$25,000	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	9 % 16 sales	
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ £1,299 none Tls. 50,000 }	\$3,593	80 cents for 1907	9 % \$9 sales	
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ £1,299 none Tls. 50,000 }	\$2,974	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.07	7 1/2 % \$17	
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ £1,299 none Tls. 50,000 }	\$10,804	Interim of 50 cents per share for a/c 1907	8 1/2 % \$11 1/2	
Hall & Holts, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ £1,299 none Tls. 50,000 }	\$15,002	\$2 1/2 for year ending 28.2.07	10 1/2 % \$23 1/2 sales	
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ £1,299 none Tls. 50,000 }	\$2,953	1/- per share for year ending 28.2.07	6 1/2 % \$15	
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ £1,299 none Tls. 50,000 }	\$4,578	Final of 1/5 making in all \$19 for 1907	9 1/2 % \$225 ex div.	
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ £1,299 none Tls. 50,000 }	\$4,212	Interim of 80 cents per share for a/c 1907	8 % \$20 sales	
Maatschappij tot Mijl. Bosch- en Landbouwe- xploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ Tls. 547,500 Tls. 27,033 }	Tls. 17,127	{ Final of Tls. 7 1/2 and bonus of Tls. 2 1/2 mak- ing in all Tls. 32 1/2 for 1907	8 % Tls. 425 buyers	
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	35,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 547,500 Tls. 27,033 }	\$2,655	\$1 per share for period from 19th Oct. to 30th Apr. 07	8 % \$2	
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 547,500 Tls. 27,033 }	Nil.	None	\$7 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 547,500 Tls. 27,033 }	Nil.	None	Tls. 108 sellers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 67,333 }	Tls. 7,990	Interim of Tls. 3 1/2 for account 1907	Tls. 40 sellers
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 67,333 }	Tls. 9,751	Tls. 4 for 1905	Tls. 45 buyers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 67,333 }	Tls. 3,354	Final of Tls. 5 and Tls. 10 for 1906	Tls. 130 sales
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 67,333 }	Tls. 7,843	Interim of Tls. 5 for a/c 1907	7 1/2 % Tls. 375 sales	
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,350	£20	£20	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 67,333 }	Tls. 85,591	{ Interim of 15/- for account 1907 (old) .. Interim of 11 1/3 for account 1907 (new) .. }	...	\$20
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 67,333 }	\$4,934	None	36 sellers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	30,000	\$5	\$5	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 67,333 }	1478	40 cents for year ending 31.5.07	6 1/2 % Tls. 97 sellers	
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 67,333 }	Tls. 201	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07	5 % \$10 buyers	
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 67,333 }	1111	50 cents for 1907	\$10 buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$4	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 67,333 }	\$1,360	{ 80 cents on 2,000 ord. shares and \$10.80 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07 }	8 % \$10 buyers	
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 67,333 }	\$5,482	Interim of 30 cents for account 1907	6 1/2 % \$10 buyers	
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 67,333 }	541	{ Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1900	5 1/2 buyers

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

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Mails.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.



STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MARI-SEILLES, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "TONKIY"

Captain Charbonnel will be despatched for MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 17th March, at 1 P.M.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports, and for Australia with prompt transshipment at Colombo.

Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—
S.S. POLYNESIESE 31st March.
S.S. TOURANE 14th April.
S.S. ARMAND BEHIC 28th April.

J. MILLET, Agent.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1908. [14]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON, ANTWERP AND HAMBURG.

THE Steamship
"MONMOUTHSHIRE"

will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about the 31st March.

Doctor and Stewardess carried.
For Freight and Passage, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1908. [170]

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AMATEUR WORK Receives PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1904.



DEWAR'S WHISKY

Sole Agents. BUNN & BERBLINGER.